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THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE

Can this be the swimming hole—boyhood's great joy?
Is that the big tree where the crows used to nest?
That grove—why, surely, that's not the great forest
That seemed such a vast place when I was a boy!

And where is the precipice, steep as the Alps—
The thicket that fringed it, in which we would scoot
When warned by a startling, alarming, wild hoot,
The farmer was coming to get our young scalps?

That mudbank and brambles?—no surely, they're not
The same things in Nature I knew when a child
As the steep heighth and thicket so dense and so wild—
And yet they're in the same place to a dot.

Perhaps it's my mem'ry of youth that is poor—
It can't be the old place that really has changed—
Alas! My mind's pictures are surely deranged,
And the old swimming hole's now a consummate bore.

SMILES AND SIGHS.

See him comin' down the street a-lookin' mighty fine!
Window curtains goin' up all along the line;
Every one a-cheerin' an' a-wavin' of their hands;
Street car horses steppin' to the music of the bands!
He's smiled on by the missus; he's the idol of the cook;
People stop an' turn their heads to get another look;
Isn't anything on all this earth too good an' great
For him, the hero of the hour, the winnin' candidate.
Somewhere in the town there is a melancholy chap
A-figgerin' hard on the returns an' studyin' of the map;
There ain't no folks a-smilin' as they grab him by the hand,
An' tellin' him right to his face how fine he is an' grand;
His family says they wonder how he got in such a fix;
They told him all along he wasn't fit for politics;
He sees folks smile an' whisper every time he comes in sight,
There ain't no balm whatever for the man that lost the fight.
—Washington Evening Star.

QUOTH DAME WILKINS.

Quoth Good Dame Wilkins: "I do despise
All folks that's gifted with peepin' eyes—
I got no use for th' gossip kind
With no affairs o' their own t' mind"—
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.

"That Cynthia Gray—which I ought to know
An' won't take long for t' tell her so—
I caught her peepin' at Smithers' door
That lives downstairs, on th' second floor"!—
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.

"Now, Smithers, he is so dead in love
With Mrs. Brown, on th' floor above,
That Martha Black, on th' fourth floor back,
Jess keeps her eye at a blessed crack"—
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.

"Th' livelong day, in th' hope that she
Their ridiculous goin's on will see!
I know it's so, becuz din't I
See her through th' keyhole, with my own eye?"
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.

"I got no cause for t' make complaint,
But they's some folks right, an' some that ain't—
I ain't no call for t' tell that Smith
Has got a wife he ain't living with"—
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.

"I got no call for t' say how Brown
Ain't paid a creditor in th' town,
An' 'taint my place—though it ain't no lie—
T' tell how Mrs. Smoot got that eye!"
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.

Quoth Good Dame Wilkins: "I do despise
All folks that's gifted with peepin' eyes—
I got no use for th' gossip kind,
With on affairs o' their own t' mind"—
Quoth Good Dame Wilkins.
—Baltimore News.

RUBBER PLANTING.

Expense and Difficulties Which Must Be Met to Succeed.

Many inquiries are made as to the cost per acre of planting rubber trees, which work to the uninitiated, doubtless seems a very simple matter, says the Caracas Herald. But it is evident, from the printed reports of some of the large plantation companies, that the mere setting out of the young seedlings must represent but a small part of the work necessary in forming a plantation on land just reclaimed from the native forest. Before there can be any planting must come the establishment of a community of laborers—which does not, of course, exist in a forest-covered region. The work of clearing is no small matter, and this is followed by the planting, continued probably through several years, with simultaneous care of the trees already set out. It seems to be the part of economy to produce on the plantation, as far as possible, crops necessary to the subsistence of the men and animals employed, and not a few companies are engaged also in the cultivation of "side crops" for market, such as will yield an income while the rubber trees are reaching a productive age.

On one plantation in Mexico, a report on which has already reached us, although the greater part of the projected rubber planting remains to be done, a village has grown up with a population varying from 250 to 500, a municipality has been organized and a postoffice established. There is a company store, carrying a stock of goods valued at $10,000 Mexican, a meat market, blacksmith shop, laundry, sawmill, brick-making plant and lime kiln; and also a school for the children on the plantation and a salaried physician. There is even a police force—paid for, like everything else mentioned above, by the company, it is only by making an outlay for theese various purposes that a supply of labor can be insured for the coming years of development, which must precede the first yield of cultivated rubber from this plantation. There must be labor for constructing buildings, laying out roads, building numerous small bridges, and for planting the various quick producing crops—all of which work is carried on while other laborers are clearing land, making rubber nurseries and transplanting rubber seedlings and caring for them for the first few years. Moreover, some outlay is often necessary for creating means of transportation to the nearest railway or seaport.

Of course, the plantation referred to is one of the largest enterprises of this class in Mexico; but even on the small private plantations the owner does not calculate to plant or live by rubber alone. They are, on the small, as well as the large estates, many items of outlay beyond the mere setting out of rubber trees, so that the prospective planter who confines his estimates to this one feature alone will likely be doomed to early disappointment. All of which would indicate that the question often heard as to the cost per acre of "planting rubber," is much easier asked than answered.

Other Views.

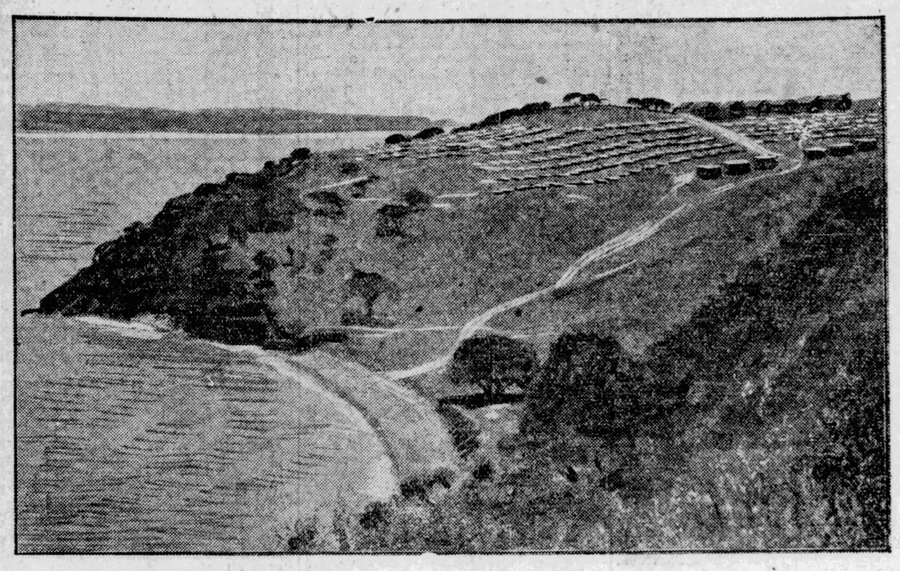
"Is not this stupendous?"

The stranger bowed his head, as if he felt the inability of words to describe his emotions.

"Do you think," pursued the traveler, "that this terrific gorge was caused by some Titanic upheaval from below? Or is it the result of glacial action? What are your views, if any, as to"—

"My views," blandly interposed the stranger, opening a bag he carried in his hand, "are only nine shillings a dozen, and cheap at twice the money. Permit me to show you a few samples."—Tit-Bits.

ARMY DISCHARGE CAMP ON ANGEL ISLAND.



The army discharge camp, on Angel Island, in San Francisco harbor, is an unique consequence of our occupancy of the Philippines. There is a regular movement of troops over sea. Regiments of the United States army go to the islands, take their two-year term of duty there, and then return for stations in the United States, until the time comes for them to cross the Pacific for insular duty. Then, too, there is a constant going of new recruits to regiments already in the Philippines, and a similar coming of enlisted men whose terms of enlistment have expired, as well as of those who through sickness have been invalided home. For it must be remembered that the terms of enlistment of men in the regular army do not all expire at the same time, as was the case with the volunteer forces. It is for the interests of the service that this should not be so. The aim is to have a majority in each regiment of trained soldiers, experienced in army life. The new recruits learn the routine of the soldier's duty much more quickly when in contact with men who know it perfectly.

The men who return have been subject to the debilitating effects of tropical heat and humidity. They need a change of climate; but when they arrive they need a short sojourn in a climate whose temperature is not so cool as to be unpleasant in its effects upon their bodies after their tropical service. Angel Island possesses this. The discharge camp is located at Quarry Point, which is the eastern extremity of the island, and is about ten acres in extent. West of it the ground rises abruptly to the summit of the "hogback," extending north and south, and forming the backbone of the island. The highest point of this is nearly 800 feet above the sea level.

Angel Island was first used as detention camp for returning regiments wherein infectious or contagious diseases had been brought from the islands, by General W. R. Shafter, then commanding the department of California, and was ready for occupancy on September 16, 1899. The first regiment to occupy it was the Thirty-first United States Volunteer Infantry; and the last troops to occupy it as a detention camp was a battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry, in which there were cases of smallpox, and which left the camp in May, 1901.

When General S. B. M. Young succeeded to the command of the Department of California, Colonel Frank M. Coxe, paymaster general of the department, urgently recommended the conversion of Angel Island into a discharge camp. He pointed out the advantages which would result to the men from having such a resting place while awaiting discharge and payment, leaving the regular station at San Francisco, the Presidio, for the regular station garrison, and for recruits on their way to the Philippines. Then, too, the homeward-bound soldiers are not set adrift in a large city, to be the prey of the unscrupulous, nor to be lured into temptation in the lower quarters. It is of interest to Toledoans to know that Colonel Coxe, the originator of the plan, is a brother of Mr. W. E. C. Coxe, of this city.

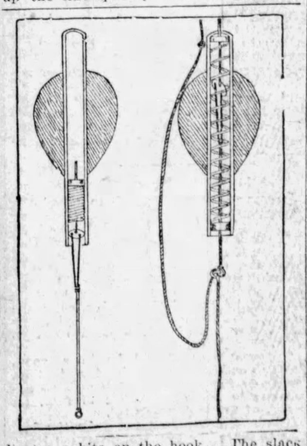
General Young was convinced by the arguments of Colonel Coxe, who, in his capacity of paymaster, saw the evils of allowing the men to "run loose" on arrival. The secretary of war approved the proposition on October 26, 1901. From that time until July 1, last, 10,747 returning soldiers occupied the island, whose total pay, which they there received, amounted to $3,356,354. Of this sum $1,327,547 was paid in money orders at the request of the men, who took that means of saving their money until their arrival at their homes. During the same period a total of $466,368 was expended for railway tickets to send the men to their homes.

Besides the regular camp for the returning men, there is a detention camp for those suffering from disease. The engraving above shows this detention camp and gives one a good idea of the scenery of Angel Island. The view is toward the southeast from the main camp. The rows along the hill slope are permanent wooden floors for tents.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

SELF-STRIKING FISHING-FLOAT

There has always been one objection to fishing with the aid of the float or bob which keeps the bait suspended at a certain height in the water, and that is the inability of the fisherman to pull up the line quickly when the float indicates a bite on the hook. The slack line sinks into the water, and when a pull is given on the pole the line draws the float under the surface and gives the fish more play, instead of immediately giving the hook a jerk to secure the fish. This objection is now overcome by the self-striking fishing-float which we show herewith. The mechanism consists of a spiral spring located inside the float, with means for attaching the line at the lower end, and a trigger device which permits the spring to suddenly expand when a pull is given on the hook. To set the device it is only necessary to give a pull on the line below the float just before the hook is dropped into the water. The line and float can be handled exactly as if there was no spring device attached, as the pull from the top is directly through the center of the float, and the strike is only operated by the action of the fish taking the hook.



IT WON'T OCCUR AGAIN.

"My wife has a way of jogging my memory that I am hardly in sympathy with," said Smith with a sad smile, as he put away his last month's gas bill.

"About a month ago, as I was preparing to come to town, she handed me a letter with the injunction to be sure and post it at the first pillar-box that I came to. I promised and stuck the letter in my pocket.

"'Now, don't forget,' she called after me, 'as the letter is very important.'

"'I won't,' I answered, and straightway proceeded to forget all about it.

"The other day I chanced to be going through my pockets, when I was surprised by coming across the letter that my wife had given me to post four weeks before. Remembering that she had said it was very important, I glanced at it to see to whom it was addressed.

"I was thunderstruck to find that it was addressed to me. Thinking that my wife must have taken leave of her senses, I tore it open and found a note that read thus:

"'The gas is leaking in the basement. Please send a man to attend to it.'

"I don't remember what I said when, on rushing home, I found that the gas was still leaking; but all the satisfaction I got out of my wife was that she thought I should remember to post the next letter she gave me, and I think I shall."—Illustrated Bits.

Improvement.

Mrs. Work—Has your husband improved any since you married him?

Mrs. Shirk—Oh, yes. Before we were married he used to fasten his suspenders with a nail. Since our marriage I have taught him to sew on a button.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE LEAF

The Thanksgiving service was just begun, when a Leaf, borne softly from its fellows, as a released soul may wander apart, fluttered to the open casement which commands the chancel. It clung softly to the gray stone sill, a perfect autumnal expression in crimson and gold. "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase," the priest intoned, and the Leaf listened reverently, for was not he, as a Leaf, one of the high priests of a "first temple?"

The angelic choir lifted its young voice in praise of the fruits, and the sermon embodied the same appreciation.

The Leaf, being descended from a long line of maples, listened vainly for a word of his own people.

Only when the last notes of the recessional left the deserted church vastly silent, did the Leaf's expectancy cease.

Then he spoke tremulously, but with courage, as a representative of Leaves:

"They have rejoiced today in the fruit, but if there had been no Leaf, there could have been no fruit, and there could be no tree. How blest am I, then in being a Leaf.

"Though there be no acclaim, I am no less a factor in this beautiful world than the purple grape, the golden apple, the ripened grain and the brown seed. Ever since I began to grow, I have borne heavy rains, wrestled with storms, shuddered in electric fires and held my own against foes and parasites. Meanwhile I have cast my speck of grateful shadow; my mantle has covered the rain drop, and sent it sheltered to the sea. I have been a part of the tapestry of the mountains; I have covered the springs among the moss.

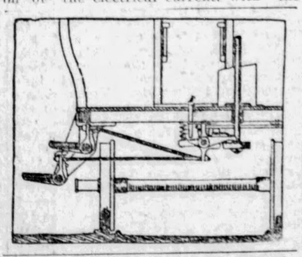
"Holding always, simple and separate, to the keeping of the law, I have fallen honorably, and shall die as I have lived, facing the sun and the great loving sky, welcoming the winter frost as the first glimpse of spring."

As he ceased speaking, a wrinkled face looked down upon him from within. The care taker had come to close the painted window. The Leaf's high coor attracted him. He grasped for it with a withered hand, and placed it in his lapel. The Leaf's warm cheek rested on a small bronze button, which told the story of a Human Leaf, swept in the storms of conflict for country. Thus, these two who are for the healing of the nations, together, though not consciously, kept Thanksgiving.

MARY RUTH LOCKE.

GUARDS AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Many serious street car accidents are caused by the premature starting of the car by the motorman, who may be totally unaware of the entrance to or exit from the car of a passenger, who suddenly decides to get on or off as it is about to start. It is the sudden turning on of the electrical current, with the consequent danger to a person on the car step that mechanical device shown in the drawing is intended to prevent. The purposes of the device are: First, to provide an automatic means for maintaining the car stationary until persons entering or leaving have cleared the steps and are thus out of the dangerous position; second, to provide a mechanism to prevent any increase of speed while a person is on the steps, even though such person mounted while the car was in motion, thus guarding against any increase of the risk which the passenger assumes when mounting the steps; third, to provide a positive means to enable the conductor to prevent the motorman from starting the car when danger arises out of the range of vision of the latter. The apparatus is a simple one, comprising a ratchet wheel located on the shaft of the controller, with a pawl engaging the teeth to prevent rotation in one direction while the steps are depressed by a person's weight. Placing the foot on any step of the car operates a lever to drop the pawl and guard against turning on the power, without interfering with the cutting off of the current if it is partially or wholly applied to the motor.



THE CHURCH TOWERS OF ITALY

The destruction of the famous Campanile of Venice has attracted a good deal of attention to the numerous campanili which form so marked an architectural feature of Italy and the south, says the London Traveler. The name, of course, is derived from the Latin campana, a bell, so the word campanile means a belfry. Very often, as in the case of Venice, of the famous belfry of Bruges, and the hardly less famous Giralda Tower of Seville, this belfry is entirely detached from the church. The Italian campanili are very slender in proportion to their height, and built without buttresses. Usually the walls in the lower part of the tower are built soldidly, or only pierced by one or two windows, while a system of arcades or window openings is begun as the tower ascends, and increases in elaboration toward the summit, thus giving the structure an air of lightness and grace. There are two or three fine old brick campanili in Rome; for instance, those belonging to the Church of San Giovanni e Paolo, Sta. Maria in Cosmedin, and Sta. Cecilia in Trastevere. Giotto's Tower is the most beautiful of the Italian bell towers, and is enriched with inlaid marble. The Campanile of Pisa, usually called the Leaning Tower, is remarkable for the fact that it inclines upward of 13 feet out of the perpendicular.

Porto Rican Cigarettes.

Cigarettes from Porto Rico are now on the market in large quantities, and are meeting with considerable favor, even among the smokers of the more expensive Turkish and Egyptian brands. The tobacco is black and strong, and is totally different in flavor from either the Turkish or the Virginia leaf, affording a decided change. To the smoker of Turkish tobacco they do not appeal as a substitute, but merely as a pleasant diversion. As there is no duty on these cigarettes from Porto Rico the retail dealer is enabled to sell them at the same price as the cheaper brands of domestic cigarettes. In a few months they have leaped into great popularity.—Philadelphia Record.

The Two Methods.

A student at Oberlin college one day asked the president "if he could not advantageously take a shorter course than that prescribed in the curriculum." "Oh, yes," was the reply; "that depends on what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak, He takes a hundred years; but when He wants to make a squash, He takes but six months."—Argonaut.

DOWN HOCKING

A STORY OF UNIONS.

By S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Philip Rosser, a young lawyer, tells the main portion of the story in the first person. He visited Doncaster, a town in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, on legal business. There he met Darius Tallman, a wealthy elderly gentleman, with a homely philosophy, which he applied to every day events, and George Barnard, a bright newspaper man. The latter took Rosser to call upon the Sinsabs, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family consisted of Mrs. Smead, a widow; her daughter Bernice, a young lady, and her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett, a lady very popular with young and old. George Barnard is much impressed with Bernice. During the call of the young men at the Smead residence, Elsie Holland, living next door, and a close friend of Bernice, comes in, and Rosser at once falls in love with her. Elsie is a niece of Mr. Tallman.

Rosser is employed by Mr. Tallman to secure the right of way for another railway, which shall pierce the Hocking Valley coal fields, which were at that time monopolized by the Hocking & Ohio River railway. This work is to be done without letting it be known who were behind the project—Mr. Tallman and a number of moneyed associates at the state capital. Rosser, in the prosecution of his work, reaches Sterrett, a littlem ining town on the H. & O. R. railroad, and the first place he reached in the mining region, he found much discontent among the miners. The operators only mined coal when they had orders to fill; the railroad company could not always furnish cars enough when business was brisk, and in a word the men had work only a portion of the time. Rosser talked with operators miners and railway men, and found each had arguments in his own behalf. Finally the miners throughout the region demanded an increase in the price paid for mining and the guarantee of a stated number of days' work each month per man. The operators refused, claiming it impossible to do so on account of the competition of the West Virginia and Pittsburg coal. The miners then struck. At a picnic party held on the Standing Rock, a sandstone bluff some 200 feet high, overlooking the town of Doncaster, George Barnard comes to an understanding with Bernice Smead. Before the party returns home Barnard receives an urgent telegram from Rosser at Sterrett, asking him to come on at once, as there is trouble.

Rosser was present at a conference between Mr. White, an operator, and a committee of three miners, in which White used strong language in refusing the strikers' demands. The committee turned to Rosser, who had heard the discussion, and asked his opinion. He replied that to judge from the presentation of the two sides, coal mining was unprofitable in that valley, and should be abandoned. The miners took offense at this. Later in the day a mob of strikers looted White's office, Rosser's friends fearing that he would be roughly handled, insisted that he should remain in his room at the hotel.

When darkness fell a mob gathered, which attacked and set fire to the building where the offices and mine store belonging to Mr. Morton. The train arrived at that juncture, bringing the sheriff and his posse, also George Barnard, who came in answer to Rosser's telegram. The sheriff and his men were endeavoring to disperse the mob, when a large amount of blasting powder in the store exploded, killing several and wounding a larger number, among whom was Barnard. Rosser took the latter on the morning train to Doncaster.

Mr. Henry Morton, a resident of Doncaster, was the owner of mines in the valley. He called a secret meeting in Columbus of all the large operators, where he broached the project of combining all the large mines into one company, thus controlling the industry in the Hocking Valley. Being a director of the Hocking & Ohio River railway, he assured the operators that the road would favor the project for business reasons. Those present agreed and appointed a committee to work out the details of the combination.

When a second meeting was held some days later the committee reported a plan of combination, which, after a spirited debate, was adopted. Just then one of the leading operators, Mr. James, arrived, with the astounding news that a majority of the stock of the Hocking & Ohio River railroad had been secured by the rival company of which Mr. Tallman was one of the leading spirits; that the new railway, on the right of way of which Rosser had been working, would be made a branch line, and that the main line would be at once extended to Lake Erie, thus giving a greatly extended market for Hocking Valley coal by boat to upper lake ports. Mr. James also had a proposition to purchase a controlling interest in the new combination of coal operators, so that the coal company and the railroad company would both be under the control of the same men. The coal operators submitted to this, as they could not hope to oppose it successfully. The coal company was organized; a committee from it met a committee of miners at Sterrett and settled the strike. The combination, by having all mining operations directed by one office, could cheapen the cost of management so as to give the men the increase in the rate per ton for mining coal, while the miners withdrew their demand for a given number of days' work per month.

The new company which obtained control of the Hocking & Ohio River road, and had also organized a separate company to operate the coal mines of the valley, fell into serious difficulty by the failure of Sprague & Kinney, the New York banking firm which was floating the securities of these companies.

CHAPTER XIII.

The failure of Sprague & Kinney came like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. The collapse of the firm carried down with it a half-dozen lesser concerns, and created a small panic, which sent stocks tumbling in price. Hocking and Ohio River securities suffered severely and dropped to a price far below that which had ruled ever since the reorganization had been announced.

The failure hit hard in Doncaster. Mr. Tallman, as so many level-headed business men have done in our financial history, had loaded himself up with the stock beyond his financial ability. A number of his Columbus friends who were in the reorganization deal had done the same thing; and hence they were not in a position to help him out in the crisis. He felt that the depression in the market value of the stock would not be permanent, and made every effort to borrow money to tide him over.

But though the temporary flurry in Wall street was over in a few days, and the general stock market resumed its normal level, the Hocking & Ohio River securities did not rise correspondingly. Whenever there was any attempt to inaugurate a buying movement, eager sellers appeared, offering large blocks of stock, and thus keeping down the price.

"Somebody is playing bear with the stock," said Mr. Tallman, despondently. "I wonder who is behind the movement? If I were in New York I might find out; but I can't leave. So I must perforce wait until the game develops."

Meanwhile Mr. Morton went along in his daily accustomed way, and seemed to take only a superficial interest in the matter.

"Why should I bother my head about it?" said he to an inquisitive friend, who persisted in probing him with questions as to the outcome of the failure of Sprague & Kinney and the future of the railway and its annex, the coal company.

"Because you were a director in the railway until its reorganization; because you still own the stock you held—do you not? And because your coal mines are in the combine, and I suppose you have a lot of its stock. Therefore, you might well 'bother your head,' seeing that your financial interests are involved."

"Have you any stock in either the railway or the coal company? Are you trying to 'pick' me, for your own interests or those of anyone else," said Mr. Morton, turning on the gentleman, with flashing eye.

"I haven't a dollar's worth of interest in either, nor am I acting for anybody. You ought to know me better than that."

"Then, for heaven's sake, don't worry about the matter. Do I look as though I was troubled over it?"

"By no means."

"Well, if I were involved, as you seem to think, don't you suppose I would be walking the floor? The reason I cannot satisfy your curiosity is because I could not explain the matter without telling some things that are the private business of other men, whose financial agent I am. We bankers sometimes have to keep close-mouthed. Now tell me about that lot of yours, up on the corner of Wheeling and High streets. If you don't hold the property at too steep a figure I might think of buying."

But when the gentleman had discussed the price for the property, and taken his departure, Mr. Morton's face relaxed into what he would probably have referred to as a cynical smile, but which a disinterested observer would have called a grin. It reminded one of a fox's facial expression, it was so sly.

"I have always said your Uncle Darius should not meddle with stocks," said Miss Lavinia Beckett, the same afternoon, as she sat with Elsie Holland. "I dont' believe a man should dabble in the stock market unless he was brought up to it. Now, Mr. Tallman has been remarkably successful in buying and selling real estate, and in other things of that sort; but he began dabbling in stocks and such things too late in life."

Elsie straightened up at this remark, and, like a true woman, took up the defense of her uncle.

"What is there in stock dealing, pray, that is so complex that a man of affairs, like Uncle Darius, cannot compreheand it? Some people seem to think that handling a corporation is a mysterious process to which the ordinary rules of business do not apply. I thought you were too well informed to do such a thing, Miss Lavinia!"

"Holty-toity, Elsie! Your cheeks are prettily enough colored without your adding cosmetic to them by getting angry—though the flash in your eye is really becoming. I have known Darius Tallman too many years to hold any but a high opinion of him. But I am sorry he went into this double-headed railroad and coal deal. If he could have controlled the whole thing, all would have been right; but there are dozens—perhaps hundreds—of other stockholders, and there's where the whole trouble lies."

Just then Mr. Holland came into the room, and after saluting Miss Lavinia, dropped into an easy chair with a languid air.

"This railroad trouble is worrying Mr. Tallman very much, Lavania," he said. "I have just come from his office. I wish he was well out of it."

"Well, why don't he get out of it? All he has to do is to sell his stock."

Mr. Holland looked at her a moment with an expression of mild surprise.

"But he would lose largely. The stock will not now sell for nearly as much as he paid for it."

"Serves him right for meddling with a stock deal," snapped the lady. "Elsie and I have just been talking about it—but she thinks, of course, that her uncle can do no wrong, and that he is a martyr to designing sharps in Wall street."

"I wouldn't mind it so much," returned Mr. Holland, "if I hadn't been foolish enough to go into it with him."

"Do you mean to say you are in the mix, too?"

"Yes," sighed Mr. Holland. "I bought——"

"Hadn't Darius Tallman sense enough not to let you dabble in the deal?" interrupted Miss Lavinia with some heat.

"It was not his fault. I went to him and wanted him to handle the matter, but he wouldn't. Advised me to keep out. But, you know, I thought that if it were a good thing for him, it was just as good for me; so I bought stock through a friend in Columbus."

"Well, if that don't beat all! You ought to have a guardian appointed for you. How deeply are you involved, may I ask?"

"The stock I bought cost me a little over eight hundred dollars," Mr. Holland replied, with a grandiose air.

Miss Lavania laughed. "Well, at present prices it is worth some five hundred dollars, I should say. You really scared me! But, while theree hundred dollars is too much to lose with equanimity, it won't impair your finances very seriously. Sell that span of gray carriage horses you have out at Mr. Tallman's barn, and you can cover your loss. I supposed, from the way you spoke, that you had lost twenty or thirty thousand dollars. You can console yourself with the thought that you are not as badly off as Mr. Tallman and his friends—yes, not even as much of a loser as that nice young man, Mr. Rosser."

Elsie started. "Mr. Rosser? How has he lost anything? Is he a stockholder?" Her anxious tone betrayed her deep interest.

"A stockholder? No, I fancy not," returned Miss Lavinia. "I did not refer to that, but to his loss of his position."

"His position? Why, how is that, Miss Lavinia?"

"Mr. Rosser was, as you know, an employe of the company which Mr. Tallman formed at first—to build a new railroad from somewhere up north—some town up on Lake Erie, I believe—down to Columbus, then east of us through Summerton, down to Sterrett, and perhaps further. When Mr. Tallman's company got control of our railroad here—the Hocking & Ohio River—then the new road was given up—or will be built some time, and turned into a switch, or a branch line, or whatever they may call it."

"Yes, I knew all that," responded Elsie. "But Uncle Darius told me that Mr. Rosser was to be employed by the new company, Miss Lavinia."

The latter lady nodded. "That's all right enough, my dear; but I fancy the recent developments have spoiled all that. That is, I haven't heard anybody say so, but that would be my idea. Ask your papa. He probably knows all about it. He is one of the new company, you know." And the lady's face beamed with amusement.

"How is it, papa?" asked Elsie, her anxiety betrayed in her tone.

"Nobody can tell, my dear. If Mr. Tallman gets through all right, and can manage to retain his interest in the company—and it is a large one—no doubt he will carry out the arrangement with the young man. Uncle Darius thinks very highly of him."

"By the way, Mr. Holland, where is young Rosser? He has not been to the house to see Mr. Barnard, for over a week. We knew he went to Columbus, for Mr. Barnard grew anxious, and sent down to the hotel to find out about him. The clerk said he expected to be back in a day or so, but he has not returned yet."

"Mr. Tallman says he don't know where he is—that he has not heard from him since he went to Columbus."

"Do they know nothing at the hotel?" interjected Elsie.

"Not a thing," responded Miss Lavinia. "We inquire every day on Mr. Barnard's account."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Holland, cynically, "he has realized that the outlook is not very favorable for a fat position with the new company, under recent developments, and has hied himself to fresh fields and pastures new."

"No; nothing of the sort," said Miss Lavinia, in a decided tone. "Philip Rosser is not that sort of a man. He may possibly be looking around, in case the worst comes to the worst; but he would not take another situation without letting Mr. Barnard know all about it—especially now that George is on the invalid list."

"How is George, by the way?" inquired Mr. Holland.

"Getting along very nicely, indeed. He is able to spend the day in an easy chair, and his stenographer comes up, writes his letters, and keeps him in touch with his newspaper office business."

"Well, why don't he write to Columbus and find out about Rosser, if he's so anxious?"

"Perhaps he has, for all that I know. But I am sure he has not heard anything, else he would tell us about it."

"Oh, well, we will find out all about it in time," said Mr. Holland, waving the topic aside with his hand, as he rose from his chair. "I do not suppose that it matters particularly to us what the young man proposes to do." And he sauntered languidly from the room.

"None so blind as those who will not see—eh, Elsie?" said Miss Lavinia, as the door closed behind him.

A wave of color flushed the girl's face and her glorious eyes grew dewy with unshed tears.

"Never mind, dear," said Miss Lavinia, consolingly. "All things work together for good. Be an optimist; look on the bright side. Philip Rosser will never stay down. Misfortune may delay his progress—but he'll get there, all the same. And when he does, he will be back in Doncaster. Why shouldn't he, with such a magnet to draw him as your pretty eyes?"

"Oh, Miss Lavinia!" Elsie sank on her knees by Miss Lavinia's side, and buried a blushing face from sight in her lap.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of course I abandoned my purpose of returning to Doncaster the next day. What I had heard in Columbus was disquieting enough, and it might develop that the complications arising out of the failure of Sprague & Kinney would compel Mr. Tallman and his friends to lose control of the railroad and the coal company, and thus leave me without immediate occupation. This did not please me, because I desired to stay in Doncaster, not only because I liked the town and its estimable people, but also because of Elsie Holland.

But if fate should so will it that my engagement with the new company through Mr. Tallman should be nullified by the unexpected failure of the New York firm, the next thing to do was to find a new avenue of occupation, that would bring me within reach of the girl I loved. The taste I had of business in securing the right of way for the proposed railway had broadened me. I had not lost my love for my chosen vocation, the law; but I had been brought in close touch with phases of life and business that were utterly new to me, and I felt the value of the ability to manage men. In this I felt I had been successful; and that, too, without previous experience. One day, in the course of a business conversation with Mr. Tallman, he had spoken of this.

"Rosser, you possess the power of making me see things from your standpoint. It is a gift of nature—something that one can not learn. You ought to be thankful for it."

"I did not know I possessed it."

He smiled, and tweaked his nose—his peculiarly-odd gesture.

"How could you, when I suppose you have never been in a position to exercise it? Many men possess it, but without th education and address to make it really valuable to them. Go into any city, and you will find street-corner fakirs selling jewelry, or a patent medicine, or some other foolish thing. Watch them; note how they handle the gaping crowd of silly people around them. They possess the gift of making that crowd see things as they say they are—of believing them, in fact. If those men had culture and education, they could and would become millionaires."

"Then you put me on a level with a street-corner fakir, Mr. Tallman?" I answered, jocularly.

"Your level is far above theirs, for you are a gentleman in manners, instincts and feelings, and you have a good education and a college training. The trouble with the street man is that he lacks these things. He is under the curse of ignorance. So he becomes a fakir instead of a business man. He finds it easy to control men in his way; and as he has nothing genuine to offer them, he drops to the level of a swindler. Another instance of the evil of ignorance."

"But, Mr. Tallman, do not educated and intelligent men ever become swindlers?"

"Indeed, yes—more's the pity. But they are fools for doing so. The opportunities of a man who possesses the right qualities for managing men are so great in honest business lines that he who drops to the fakir's level is a fool—and a fool with an adjective before it!"

"Well, now that you have explained the matter, I feel complimented. Will you add to the obligation by telling me the line my alleged talents ought to take?"

"You would make an ideal promoter—and a successful one, too."

"Pray what is a promoter?"

He rubbed his nose reflectively. "Well, a promoter gets hold of a plan which would make money for all concerned in it. It may be a big thing, requiring a good many thousand dollars to organize it, to build a plant, or buy property, and so on. He has not the money. He goes out among men who have money, explains his plans, and gets them to invest in it—to buy stock, and so on. Then, when the plan materializes, and brings in big profits, he gets his share—and it should be a large one, if he has the ability to take the business management."

This conversation made a strong impression upon me at the time, for I had found Mr. Tallman a good judge of men. But in the busy life I had led it soon passed from my mind, until it was recalled by a chance happening. And that is why I have recounted it here.

I had met a number of newspaper men in Columbus, and almost every day I called on one or another of these to get the latest developments in the affairs of Hocking & Ohio Valley affairs. One afternoon I was in the editorial rooms of the Evening Fact, just as the paper had gone to press, and there was consequently a period of leisure.

The managing editor was a shrewd, energetic person named Pierce. I had met him several times, and was strongly inspired by his "drive" and thoroughness. On this occasion we had drifted into a general conversation. First one and then another of the staff went home, until we were left alone. The level rays of the declining sun showed that it was about 5 o'clock.

"Ever try newspaper work?" inquired Mr. Pierce of myself.

"No, I never did. But it seems to me I should like it."

He shook his head. "Of course you would like it. You are just the sort of man to like it. But don't ever try it. If you once get the smell of printer's ink into your nostrils, you will be its slave ever after. Now here am I, a case in point. I could make much more money outside this office than I can in it, but I haven't the nerve to get out and try for the cash. I am afraid of myself. I can talk to men, but I can't convince them."

"You would not be a success as a promoter, Mr. Pierce."

"No, and I am sorry for it. If I were gifted that way, I wouldn't stay here in the harness for a week."

"What would you do?"

"I would go down to Southern Mexico and raise coffee."

I smiled. Mr. Pierce thereupon grew argumentative.

"You may smile, but there's big money in it. I have a splendid chance, but I can't run it. I have been trying for a month to interest men of means in the scheme, but they won't take hold."

"What is the reason?"

"Because I don't possess the power of convincing them. I show them the facts, but somehow they will not take hold. And it's a shame," he declared, bringing his fist down upon his desk by way of emphasis, "because there is big money in it for me—for all who go into it—and I shall have to drop it because I haven't the money to handle it myself, and I can't persuade men with money to take it up."

The above recited conversation with Mr. Tallman came to my recollection.

"How long should it take to get up a company?"

"If I could convince men it would not take more than a week. Why do you ask?"

"I was thinking of trying my hand at promoting a company."

"Good enough! If you will organize a company to buy the property and start the thing going it will be big money to you. But now, Rosser, are you really in earnest?"

"Never more so in my life. Now put me next—in other words, tell me all about it."

Pierce opened a drawer, and took out a miscellaneous collection of maps and documents.

"First, here's a railway map of Mexico. You see that red cross way down here, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec? Well, there's the property. There's 11,000 acres all in one bunch; best land in the world for coffee culture. It will, of course, raise anything that grows in that climate, from corn upward. Well, there are a thousand or so acres already in cultivation. Some of it has coffee trees on it; some has bananas, some pineapples, and so on."

"And the rest is forest?"

"Forest? I believe you! But what kind of forest, my dear boy? Mahogany, rubber trees, and all that sort of thing, you know! It all has to be cleared to make way for coffee; but the mahogany on that tract, if sold in New York, will pay for the entire thing!"

"How about the rubber?"

"Tap the trees and sell the rubber until we have skimmed off the cream—then clean it out and plant coffee. Here—sit down and read these documents!"

When I had perused them, and found out more than I ever dreamed of knowing concerning the possibilities of a subtropical forest, Mr. Pierce turned over to me a number of letters from the present owners of the plantation.

Their perusal convinced me that the reason Mr. Pierce had been unable to organize a company was, that it was evident that there was a combination of several owners to sell their property in one block, and the natural conclusion would be that there was a combination among them to get the top price for their holdings. My knowledge of the value of such property was very small, but it really seemed to me that it was reasonable, considering the possibilities.

We talked the matter over until the electric lights flashed out in the street, and we were sitting in semi-darkness. Then we went together to the hotel to dinner, and kept the discussion going.

"Now, Mr. Pierce," said I, "let us get down to business. If these statements are true as to the productivity of the land, the cost of transportation to the sea by this river, freight rates to the United States, and so on, the proposition is certainly good."

"That is what I believe."

"But it will require verification of every point."

"Very true."

"How can we verify it?"

"You must go down and see for yourself."

"I go down?"

"Certainly. Why not?"

"A question of expense only. What will it cost?"

"I've figured it a dozen times. From here to New York, then by steamer to the nearest port, a month for examination and investigation, and then back, will all come within five hundred dollars."

"Who will pay it, if I should find the matter misrepresented?"

"That risk is part of the game. Look here, Rosser, suppose you promote a company first."

"Can't be done. Too much uncertainty."

"Hold on! Promote it provisionally. Get men to agree to take the stock if certain things prove true. Then you pay half your expenses, and I will stand the other half. And if the thing proves all right, the investment will pay us."

So it was arranged. We left the dining-room to find the time of sailing of the next steamer that touched at the port of Contzacoalcos, on the Gulf shore of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. We found that it was not more than ten days until the next sailing of the monthly boat.

Before we separated we had drawn up an agreement which, should the matter prove all we hoped, would give me an interest in the plantation which should be very profitable. I took the midnight train for my home. Within a week I had written pledges from moneyed friends to take the stock of the proposed company, all conditioned upon the facts as I find them. I returned to Columbus, to make the final arrangements with Mr. Pierce.

(To Be Continued.)

A Rebuque.

There was a young man of Dubuque
Who sought for a wife that could cuque.
When the girls learned his plan,
They said, "Nasty man!"
And promptly his company shuque.
—Baltimore American.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

A new volume in Annie Fellows Johnston's Little Colonel Series is The Little Colonel's Hero. In this latest story, the dainty, little southern girl is taken on a trip abroad. It is a charming story for young people.

The Romance of Old New England Rooftrees is a volume of charming sketches, by Mrs. Mary C. Crawford on historic old houses.

The latest addition to Mr. Lewis C. Strang's Stage Lovers' Series is a two-volume work, with the title, Players and Plays of the Last Quarter Century. The books are a historical summary of causes, and a critical review of conditions as existing in the American theatre at the close of the nineteenth century.

In two handy little volumes Mr. Grant Allen has gathered the fruits of a careful study of Venice, the city of the sea, including those things which will help the traveler to understand and therefore enjoy the architecture, sculpture, painting and minor arts belonging to the Venetians, past and present.

Hope Loring, Lillian Bell's new novel is the lightest kind of fiction, while it assumes to have an educative value and give object lessons in the rearing of children.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Our Lady of the Beeches is a delightful little romance by the Baroness von Hutten, of two congenial people who became acquainted through letter writing.

Uncle Charley, by Zephine Humphrey, is a novel which charms its readers by its delicacy and simplicity.

The Heart of the Doctor, by Mabel G. Foster, is a novel whose scenes and characters depict life in the Italian quarter of Boston. It is an entertaining story.

Lois Mallett's Dangerous Gift, by Mary Catherine Lee, is a pleasant little story of a Quaker girl and her great temptation. It is a pure and healthy story.

A Sea Turn and Other Stories, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich is a book of tales by this well-known author, who always charms those who prefer the best in literature.

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston:

The Pharaoh and The Priest is a new historical novel of ancient Egypt translated from the original Polish of Alexander Glovatski, by Jeremiah Curtin. The period of the story is the eleventh century before Christ, during the brief reign of Rameses XIII. It pictures the struggles between the pharaoh and the priests for supremacy.

Journeys with Dumas is a translation by Katherine Prescott of the Speronara, which is made up of narratives and sketches written by the great author during his journey of over 900 miles at a time when travel was far less indulged in than now, and when the public knew little or nothing of countries other than their own.

The Spiritual Outlook, by Willard Chamberlain Selleck, is a brief but comprehensive survey of the important factors in the religious life of our time as related to progress.

Princess Kallisto, by William Dana Orcutt, is a volume of delightful fairy tales for children, with an educational as well as literary value.

Retrospect and Prospect, by Captain A. T. Mahan, is a variety of valuable essays upon naval, international and political affairs. It is valuable to all thinking people.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

What a Girl Can Make and Do is the title of a volume by Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard, holding within its covers suggestions for a wide variety of things, useful, instructive and entertaining, which girls may make and do with profit as well as pleasure.

Dr. Bryson, by Frank H. Spearman, is a novel of a doctor's life in Chicago. It is full of human interest and well worth reading.

The Book of Joyous Children, by James Whitcomb Riley, is a volume of poems of Hoosier children, beautifully illustrated, which any one will find an excellent holiday gift.

Shakespeare and Voltaire, by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale university, tells the story of the controversy between the great poet and the French writer Voltaire. It is a most interesting volume.

The White Wolf and other Fireside Tales is the title of A. T. Quiller-Couch's book, a volume containing twenty-one short stories of varied character. Their author's fancy sweeps over many lands and tells of happenings in far countries.

Whom the Gods Destroyed, by Josephine Dodge Daskam, is a volume of stories, the first giving name to the volume. It is a well-balanced collection, far above the ordinary.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Literature and Life, by W. D. Howells, is a volume of essays, with philosophical dedications. There is no better exponent of the higher thought of the present than the author, and the whole volume is thoroughly entertaining.

The Intrusions of Peggy, by Anthony Hope, is a novel of present-day life in London, and in the author's sparkling way, with crisp and sprightly dialogue.

In the Morning Glow, by Roy Rolfe Gilson, is a series of beautiful pictures of home life, seen through the eyes of a small boy. It is altogether charming.

Miss Gertrude Smith's latest juvenile is The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe, three delightful little people, whose daily life is described in a way to interest children of from 3 to 7 years. The stories treat of familiar home scenes, and are dealt with in a manner that teaches wise lessons unobtrusively, but at the same time the moral is pointed in a way to make an impression.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Wooing of Judith, by Mrs. Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, is a charming love tale of colonial Virginia. Every story-reader will be charmed with it.

Memoirs of a Contemporary is a lively volume containing the reminiscences of one Ida St. Elme, a beautiful Hungarian woman, whose wild and adventurous career ended in a convent, which she entered after the death of Marshal Ney. The only reason for the existence of the memoirs is the light thrown upon the lives of several makers of French history whom she knew personally, and of whom she expressed the most decided opinions.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

Edges, by Alice Woods, who is artist as well as author, is a novel—the story of a recluse and a red-haired girl, well written, and with a delicious love-motive.

The scene of Franczeka, Mrs. Molly Elliot Seawell's new romance, is laid in France during the reign of Louis Quinze, a period fraught with picturesque material for the novelist's fancy. It is an historical tale built on conventional lines, with a heroine of wondrous beauty and charm and a hero of indefatigable devotion and energy.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Mariella of Out West, by Mrs. Ella Higginson, is a novel whose scene is an isolated ranch on Puget Sound. It has plot, actuality and noble sentiment, and therein lies its strength and fascination.

The latest book by Mr. Jacob Riis, entitled The Battle With the Slum, is properly the sequel to How the Other Half Lives, published several years ago. It tells of the struggle with the slum, and what has thus far been accomplished.

From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio.

This company sends out two interesting juveniles. Larry Barlow's Ambition is a book by Arthur M. Winfield, who describes the deeds of a young country lad in New York city.

The Boy Land-Boomer, by Capt. Ralph Bonehill, relates the experiences of a lad who, with his father, joins a number of daring men in an attempt to occupy the rich lands of Oklahoma before that section of the country was thrown open to settlement under the homestead act.

The legend of the remarkable powers of the mandrake root furnishes the basis of Mrs. Campbell Praed's new novel, The Insane Root. The book deals with mysterious influences, and, at times, with weird regions which accord with the uncanny, mystical and psychological situations. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Sheep Stealers, by Violet Jacobs, is a novel of the Welsh hills, at the time when the toll gates on public roads were destroyed by mobs. It is a sombre tale, but well written. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

Jacks of All Trades and What They Did is a bright story for young people written by Katherine N. Birdsall. The book tells what the Drury children did, after the death of their father, to help support their invalid mother. D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Girl Proposition, by George Ade, is a collection of his latest fables in slang, whose purpose is indicated by its subtitle, "He and She Tales." R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th street, New York.

The Iron Brigade, a new story by General Charles King, will please this prolific novel writer's many admirers as his latest venture is a stirring tale of the civil war. The novel is historical and is based on the glorious career of the Iron Brigade which culminated at Gettysburg. G. W. Dillingham, 119 West 23d street, New York.

The Whirlwind, by Rupert Hughes, is a brilliant story of the civil war. It is the private life of a public man which is embodied in the story, although the shock and anguish of battle scenes find a place therein. The Lothrop Co., 530 Atlanta avenue, Boston.

The Hurdy Gurdy, by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, is a book for children, of droll and amusing nonsense rhymes. There are 100 pictures illustrating it. Dana, Estes & Co., 212 Summer street, Boston.

The Banner of Blue, by S. R. Crockett, is a novel of the time of the famous assembly at Edinburgh, Scotland, when they who did not believe that the Kirk should be under the control of ignorant or prejudiced statesmen withdrew from such jurisdiction. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th street, New York.

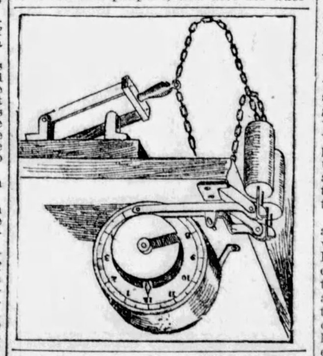
The Conquest, by Mrs. Eva Emory Dye, is a story of the transformation of this continent, from 1774 to 1861. It is a historical novel, but it covers the history of the interior, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

ELECTRIC TIME SWITCH.

While the majority of people do not desire a light in their room while sleeping, yet it is a convenience to one who has to rise before daylight to have the light turned on at the proper time, and it is for this purpose, and also for automatically turning off and on at predetermined times one or more electric lights in a building without the aid of an attendant, that the mechanism shown in the drawing has been designed. There is a dial on the face of a clocklike arrangement, and on an extension of the shaft which carries the single hand two disks are mounted, with slots cut from the center to the circumference. These disks are held in place by friction, and can be set to throw the switch at any desired hour by simply turning them with the hand. As the shaft revolves it carries the disks with it, and when the slot in the first disk reaches a vertical position below the shaft it allows a pin which has been traveling on the circumference to rise to the center, with the result that a pivoted lever on which the pin is mounted tilts and drops a weight to pull the switch open. When the second disk has reached the same position a second weight drops, with a reverse effect.



A POST-MORTEM.

A certain knight of the quill in a government office once upon a time asked for a week's leave that he might go to bury his father. This was readily granted. A day or two afterward there arrived a visitor who wished to see Mr. A——, the orphan. Mr. A——'s chief explained that he wasn't to be seen—in fact, he had gone away to bury his father.

"But," said the stranger, "I am his father."

"Well," replied the official, a man of few words. "I don't know anything about Mr. A——'s private affairs; I only know he has gone to bury you."

At the end of the week of mourning Mr. A—— returned, looking very disconsolate. When asked by his chief how he had fared he pulled a very long face and said he had had "the melancholy satisfaction of seeing the last rites properly performed," and so on; adding that of course he felt very deeply on the subject, but that no doubt time would lighten the load of his affliction.

"Ah," replied the other, "I can sympathize with you. I lost my father when I was a young man. When you lose your father you lose your best friend. I hadn't the pleasure of your poor father's acquaintance during his lifetime, but he called here a few days after his death, and I had a short conversation with him. Now, this was most irregular; and my object in sending for you was this—when next the poor old gentleman dies, do, if you possibly can, arrange to have him buried, and be back here to meet him in case he calls again. That's all. Good morning."

Exit Mr. A——, not, perhaps, an outwardly sadder, but certainly a much wiser, man.—Tit-Bits.

No Person Should Die

of any kidney disease or be distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One dose a day of this remedy does the work and cures perfectly to stay cured. If you care to be cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, constipation, or torpid and congested liver; if you wish to be sure that your kidneys are free from disease and are doing their necessary work thoroughly; if you expect to be freed from catarrh, rheumatism and backache; if you desire full supply of pure, rich blood, a healthy tissue and a perfect skin, write at once for a free bottle of this remedy, and prove for yourself, without expense to you, that these ailments are cured quickly, thoroughly and permanently with only one dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

The original and genuine Palmetto Berry Wine is made only by the Vernal Remedy Co., 102 Seneca st., Buffalo, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM
Cured Without Medicine.

External Remedy so successful that the makers send it ON APPROVAL to anybody. TRY IT.

Magic Foot Drafts, the celebrated cure for rheumatism which has performed wonders throughout Michigan by curing all kinds of rheumatism, no matter how severe or chronic, are now being sent all over the world on approval without a cent in advance. The sufferer is put upon honor to pay one dollar for the drafts if satisfied with the relief they give, otherwise no money is asked. The plan is a novel one and would result in enormous loss if the drafts did not afford immediate and permanent relief. The remarkable success of the plan proves not only this but also is a glowing tribute to the honesty of the American people.

The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the circulatory and nervous systems are most susceptible at this point, but they cure rheumatism in any part of the body.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., JACKSON, MICH.—Gentlemen:

I received the trial pair of Drafts and will not forget their virtue, for I am free from all my suffering from their use. They are worth their weight in gold, and I am recommending them to my friends.

Respectfully yours, R. H. DEVAN, 154 Taylor st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Write to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 27, Oliver bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a free trial pair of Drafts and their new booklet, "To One With Rheumatism."

LITTLE PLAYS FROM LIFE.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

He is a very blonde young man.

Her coloring is of the brunette type, consequently they are attracted to each other.

In the beginning he arrived supported by her brother. She was called to the kitchen door, where long conversations ensued, punctuated with little feminine shrieks and giggles. Presently he summoned courage to come alone, but the sweet converse at the door still continued.. Ellen stood with one hand twisting the knob, her face thrust through the narrow opening between the door and its frame, and her body within the safe confines of the kitchen. Outside the youth rested against the rail of the porch, a toothpick held in his teeth, and his hands buried in his pockets.

If any one chanced to enter the kitchen during these seasons of initiatory courtship, Ellen immediately backed into the room, excluding her admirer in the drear, dark world alone until she saw fit to again shed upon him the light of her countenance. He was a persistent man with the stoicism of an Indian. Though the girl might be detained some time by her duties, he waited patiently about until Ellen did appear.

The rail began to sag and the kitchen door knob hung loose before the young man was permitted to cross the threshold and enter the house. After this advance was made, for weeks the evening tableau was unchanged. During this transition period the youth sat on a straight-back chair in a far corner of the kitchen, while Ellen stood aloof, her back against the hot water tank, the range and a considerable stretch of floor between her and her wooer. With the passing of time, the scene, or rather one of the actors, shifted. Ellen gained sufficient confidence to transfer herself to the corner of the room nearest the chair on whose edge her young man sat humbly, like a poor relation.

Following this strategic move the action was a little more rapid. It was a matter of a few days only, before a small "rocker" was settled cosily by the side of the straight-back chair, and there it remains, playing an important part in the destiny of Ellen.

As her present role she scoffs at the idea of an early marriage. She has a pessimistic mother. "My mother say," remarks Ellen, "I tank you be sorry if you marry by him so young. I tank you be sorry if you marry by any mans, anyhow."

Ellen does not express a personal opinion. Meantime the young man has his regular nights for coming. His presence is bestowed three evenings a week—and Sundays. As yet he is a nameless one. At rare intervals Ellen mentions him, but it is always with a stately and reserved dignity, prohibiting questions, that she speaks of "dat fellow what comes here to see me."

The Union station was crowded with the usual mixture of people awaiting the arrival or departure of trains. The gatekeeper held at bay the nervous-minded inclined to rush, and permitted the passing of but one at a time through the narrow opening over which he stood guard. The trains rumbled in with a roar and jerked themselves to a standstill to allow the dismounting and mounting of passengers.

The occupants of the hot waiting room sat listless on the hard seats, burdened with the impedimenta of travel, or paced restlessly over the tile floor, consulting the time-board and watching the slow moving hands of the clock marking off the dragging moments. Conductors about to start on their "run" hurried in and out, fresh and ready after a season of rest. The young and old, the rich and poor, the glad and sorry, brushed garments and rubbed elbows in the common endeavor of arrival or departure.

The doors leading from the street swung ajar and a company of black-robed, black-veiled nun, with cross and rosary hanging from their waists, came into the station. Their heavy, coarse shoes clumped as they trod the pavement. They fluttered like a flock of agitated blackbirds around a young girl walking in their midst. The sisters were dumpy little women. Their charge was a tall, slender girl whose head, crowned with a mass of ash blonde hair, overtopped those of her companions.

The party stopped near the center of the room and the nuns formed themselves into a circle. Within its area, the girl, clad in a gown of gray, with her silvery hair framing a white face against which the scarlet of her lips seemed painted, stood motionless and apparently uninterested in her surroundings. Now and then the sisters whispered together, their pallid, ascetic faces unsmiling, and their linen-bandaged brows unfurrowed.

Through the constantly swinging doors a young man entered hastily. He scanned with anxious eyes the throng of people. His searching glance made quick discovery of the one he sought. He advanced to the group in the center of the floor, and, without ceremony, broke through the black cordon. The girl saw him coming. The fringe of her eyelids met her cheeks, and the line of her lips quivered. The man paused before her and took her hands in his, speaking earnestly. She withdrew from his hold and stood a little apart, making no answer to his torrent-like flow of words. He bent his head close to hers and seemed to be pleading. She made a gesture of refusal, but a flood of color bathed her face from brow to chin. The nuns looked worried. They whispered nervously to one another and fingered their beads.

The man caught a fold of the girl's skirt and clung to it desperately. She took it gently from his grasp, and, for a moment, raised her eyes and sank her gaze into his. Her lips parted with a smile, fleeting and evanescent. She murmured something and held out her hand as if in farewell. The man's arms hung by his sides, limp and unresponsive. He began to speak with an evident effort for self-control.

A train slid into the station stealthily. A guard shouted the announcement of its departure and called the names of the stopping places along its line of travel. One of the nuns placed her hand timidly on the girl's shoulder. Its warning pressure was obeyed without resistance, and the group moved forward in the train's direction. The man stepped out of their way and stood watching. At the door the girl turned. Again the sweet, evasive smile parted her lips. The man started forward. She waved him back with a motion of firm denial. In her eyes was the exalted, withdrawing expression that tells of world-renunciation.

The man remained motionless in obedience to her unspoken command. The girl passed on. The black gowns closed around her and she was gone.

NEW ROPE-CLIMBING DEVICE

In our illustration is shown a rather unique device to enable a person to climb a rope and hold himself suspended by his own weight, the invention being especially adapted for use in mending standpipes, painting chimneys and other work where it is difficult to support a scaffold conveniently. This apparatus consists of a pair of hinged members, with foot-

holds at the outer ends and a clamp near the joint, composed of two semi-circular jaws, which are forced together by the weight of the person whose feet are in the footholds. In the employment of his device but a single rope is needed, the upper end being securely fastened aloft, and the lower end drawn through the clamp until in position for the operator to insert his feet in the stirrups and begin the ascent. By suporting the weight with the hands and spreading the feet apart slightly the legs can be drawn up to place the clamp in a new position. when the weight is transferred to the clamp and the hands secure a hold higher up on the rope. By thus alternating the weight between the clamp and the hands the climber ascends quite rapidly, and has the advantage of being able to rest at any point without any more exertion than would be required to stand on the ground.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Tammany has a wonderful machine."

"Yes, indeed! It enables one heeler to do the work formerly done by ten."—Puck.

"Tammany is a sort of annex to New York, isn't it?"

"No—vermiform appendix."—Life.

"You say your pastor is introducing novelties into the pulpit?"

"Alas, yes! He has left the well-beaten paths of politics, society, finance and vice, and is introducing discourses on the Bible and the New Testament."—Puck.

"There's no doubt that colored men often make good soldiers."

"'Course dey does," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "You put a cullud man along of a pucession an' he's gwine to foller it to de finish, no matter whut de danger is."—Washington Star.

"It is when a young man is in love," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "that he hasn't a single idea in his head."—Yonker's Statesman.

"Are you trying to elevate the stage?"

"Not any more," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "It is an old story. A man starts in by trying to elevate the stage, and ends by trying to raise money."—Washington Star.

Jinks—What do you expect to say for your extravagant living when you reach the heavenly gates?

Blinks—Well, after I die, I can truthfully claim that I had the time of my life.—Yonker's Herald.

"Do you enjoy walking?"

"Immensely!"

"Good! Then I'll take you for a ride in the country in my automobile."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE BOOK AGENT.

"Speaking of people with short memories reminds me of a friend," said a man at the club, as he shifted in his chair. "This friend of mine is a lawyer. He knows all the books ever written on evidence and is an expert on titles and deeds and such things. But he has a weakness for book agents, and one of them can get him in a corner and hold him there for hours listening to the virtues of the print and binding when he ought to be attending to business.

"One day I found him in his office, and in front of his chair was a book agent. I took a seat near and the lawyer looked up.

"'I was just examining this set,' he said, pointing to the books before him. The woman went on with her story. Oh, yes, this agent was a woman and the books she was selling were no common books, either. She had put a dozen volumes on the table and three or four more were in her lap, besides the one my friend held. She went on telling everything that every volume contained, and if she had been let alone she might have been there yet.

"But she wasn't. 'How much did you say for the whole set?' my friend asked. When she told him $80, with ten cash, he simply reached for his checkbook. She dumped the books out of her lap and stood the whole array on the table with the backs toward the room.

"'Make a nice thing to look at,' the woman said to me. There was no disputing that fact. My friend handed over the check and she thanked him and departed.

"Some days afterward I was in the office of my friend again and saw there the books I had seen before. This time, however, they were in the bookcases in the reception room, where they formed an odd contrast with the law books, bound in rusty sheep. I asked my friend why he had not taken the books home.

"'Oh,' he said, 'I had bought that set the week before from another agent—a man—and forgot all about it as soon as the books were delivered at the house.'

"'And your check?' I asked.

"'Cashed before the ink was dry. That woman knew which side her bread was buttered on.'"—Chicago Daily News.

A Queer Blunder.

The way Edward J. Morgan "warmed up" once to a part furnishes one of the best known incidents in the career of this excellent actor, who first appeared in America as a supernumerary for Louis James.

Prior to coming to this country he sang in concerts and oratories in England, and it was while in Manchester, England, that the "warming up" occurred.

"I was late in rushing from my own cab," he says, explaining, "hurried into what I thought was the music hall where I was to sing. A servant met me. 'Show me the artists' room,' I cried. 'This way, sir,' he replied, and he led me to a little room. To my increasing surprise, while I became hotter and hotter, I waited for my call. I grew more and more impatient. My stiff linen shrivelled and curled. In desperation I tried to get out. The door was locked. Finally, after howling my lungs near out, Arry arrived. I grabbed him by the throat. 'This is not the artists' room,' I cried. 'What is it?'

"'It's the 'ottest room in the 'ouse, Sir; the 'ottest in the bawth.'

"'Bath!' I cried, 'where am I?'

"'In a Turkish bawth establishment,' he replied.

"'And the music hall?' I cried, bewildered.

"'Across the street,' he said.

"And that night," concluded Mr. Morgan, "I sang 'Greenland's Icy Mountains.'"—Baltimore World.

DETERMINED HORSE.

Tried to Commit Suicide on a Barbed Wire Fence.

A big bay horse belonging to Carl Rosecrans committed suicide in a horrible manner at the Rosecrans ranch half way between Los Angeles and Redondo. The animal's frenzied actions were such as to leave no doubt as to his intention of taking his own life.

The horse was pastured in an orchard fenced in by barbed wire. For some reason which is as yet a mystery the horse started deliberately to kill itself on the barbed wire.

The brute hurled itself with the whole force of its weight against the wires. That its intention was not merely to break out is clear. It did not but directly at the wire, but struck the fence obliquely and ran along for several feet, tearing hard against it, so that the fiendish barbs tore great gashes in the flesh.

At last the wire gave under the weight. No sooner was the desperate animal through the broken panel than it turned back and crashed furiously against the fence in another place; this time from the outside. The fence gave away again, but the horse selected still another place and so kept on tearing into the barbs until its sides were hideous gaping wounds and streaming blood.

With its life gushing away in great spurts the horse staggered down the road. The train was coming up from Redondo to the city and, as though a new thought had struck him, the dying horse placed himself squarely in the middle of the track and waited for the train to run him down. The blood had dripped down in a pool on the track beneath him and the horse could hardly stand from weakness. He stood with legs braced out and eyes fast glazing.

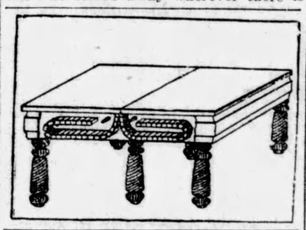
The engine whistle gave a piercing shriek of warning as the train came whirling around the curve from Gardena, but the horse never budged. The engine swept on with a toot and a howl, but the horse only stood there without a quaver. The astonished engineer reversed his engine and brought the train to a standstill within six feet of the blood-soaked horse.

The whistle snorted again, but as the horse didn't move a brakeman came running out and took him by the bridle. The wounded horse smiled and whirled to one side. Try as they might they could not lead him away from the track. They tried to coax him and they tried to scare him; they even tried to shove him off by force, but the horse would not leave the track.

At last, as it was evident that the horse was bleeding to death, anyhow, he was shot and his body dragged from the track. —Los Angeles Times.

A NOVEL EXTENSION TABLE

When company comes to dine it is customary to insert an extra leaf in the table to provide the additional room necessary for the convenience of the guest, but at other times the box of leaves is somewhat of a nuisance around the house, and must be stored away wherever there is



room, which generally means in the garret or basement. A much better plan is shown in the illustration below. Instead of having a set of large leaves to be held in storage, with their well-known propensity to warp and refuse to fit smoothly when needed, the inventor provides a series of narrow slats, secured together by webbing, much after the manner of the roll-top to a desk. One of these slat curtains is attached to each of the inner edges of the separable top sections of the table, and when the top is closed the curtains slide underneath into slotted guides, as shown in the picture. To increase the size of the table to any desired length it is only necessary to separate the two top sections, when the slats will rise from the bed and arrange themselves level with the top. As the arrangement works automatically, there is nothing to be done but draw the ends as far apart as desired, or close them up altogether, the curtains arranging themselves accordingly.

GREAT GOLD NUGGETS.

One of the discoverers of the celebrated "Welcome nugget" died recently. The party that found it numbered twenty-four. The splendid mass of gold was found at a depth of 180 feet under Bakery Hill, Ballarat, Australia. Its original owners sold it in Ballarat for $62,500 and its new possessors reaped a large harvest by exhibiting it in Melbourne and London before finally disposing of it to the Bank of England. It was melted in London in 1859. There were very few foreign elements in it, the easy showing upward of 99 per cent of pure gold.

There is a monster gold nugget lying at the bottom of the Atlantic. It was shipped from Santo Domingo to the king of Spain 40 years ago as a tangible proof of the value of Columbus' discovery, but was lost in a storm together with 30,000 ounces of smaller golden specimens.

Not the most valuable, but one of the most beautiful in appearance of Australian nuggets was the "Victorian," found in White Horse gully, Bendigo. It was purchased by the parliament of Victoria for $8,250 and presented the late Queen Victoria.

A lucky find was the "Heron nugget," turned up at Mount Alexander, Victoria, by a couple of young Englishmen who had been only three months in Australia. They returned to England immediately and sold it for $20,400.

One of the biggest nuggets was found in the Ural mountains, Russia, November 7, 1842, at a depth of nine feet. It weighed 96 pounds and was valued at $23,845.—Chicago Daily News.

Death by Neglect.

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If took the time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife, or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Offices. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

He Shot Gen. Reynolds.

Leander T. Hensel, of Quarryville, Pa., while on a recent visit to North Carolina, met Benjamin C. Thorpe, a confederate veteran, who says he is the sharpshooter who killed Gen. John F. Reynolds, the hero of Gettysburg.

Thorpe was a member of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina regiment. On the first day of the fight the confederate sharpshooters were stationed near Cashtown.

"I was on a cherry tree when the general was pointed out to me," said Thorpe, "and after fixing my sight at 800 yards I fired. I saw him fall into the arms of a companion. That evening I was told I had killed Reynolds."—Philadelphia North American.

Caught Again.

"Hi, there!" shouted the customs officer, suspiciously. "Why are you holding your handkerchief to your face?"

"There's a bit of cinder in my eye," answered the returning tourist.

"Ah! foreign substance in the eye! You'll have to pay duty on it."—Tit-Bits.

Skin Deep.

Bullfinch—I don't care what people say about Mr. Foxe. I think there is a great deal of honesty in his face.

Chaffinch—Yes; all he has is there.—Tit-Bits.

Something New in Fans.

A good many pretty fans in thin wood are having the patterns burnt into them by pyrography. These came originally to us from China, when the idea was applied to palm leaves, and not to wood. Some of them show beautiful flowers and landscapes. They are strong enough to last well; the only drawback is that they are heavier than the chiffon ones.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Lard Boiling Over.

Editor Farmstead:—I will reply to a recent query how to prevent lard boiling over. First, after having the fat cut up, ready to be rendered, put some lard into the vessel which you intend to render in, then add your fat for rendering. In this way your lard will be completed in much less time. Never put a drop of water into the vessel, for reason teaches us that the water must all boil out. Stir often, to get it well mixed up.

Now the cause of lard boiling over is because the fire gets too low. Then your lard will begin to form little bubbles, and very soon after will foam to the top. When you dip out, thinking to cool it off, it only makes matters worse, for this cooks the lard that much worse. Put something light, such as paper, on the fire under your vessel. You will soon notice that your lard will settle at once and commence boiling properly. Whenever it appears to bubble, start your fire up very quickly, but only with paper, not coal or wood. If this is closely watched the trouble will be avoided and the making of lard will be a success.—W. A. M., Beloit, Kan.

Second Crop Strawberries.

Editor Farmstead:—As we here are having a second crop of strawberries I send you a sample to show you that the statement I make is correct. There have been quite a number of growers who have had a second crop on the market, selling at 40 and 50 cents a box. These I send are the Jerry Rusk variety, and it is an extraordinary thing to have them at this time of the year. Our Horticultural societies may learn something of this.—M. C. H., South Bend, Ind.

The above letter was written November 17, and it and the specimen berries reached us just after last week's Blade had gone to press. The berries were crushed in the mail, but were of large size and apparently excellent in quality. A second crop of this fruit is a somewhat rare occurrence, and is probably due to the wet summer and mild fall.

Warts on Men or Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—To remove warts take oil of cinnamon and with the finger moisten the warts once a day for two or three days, or longer if necessary.

I had a calf with a large wart close to one corner of its eye. I moistened it once to my recollection and it entirely disappeared in a short time. It will smart or burn on stock. But it will not smart or burn to put it on warts on one's hands.

One of our children removed five or six warts from her hands in less than a month. Oil of cinnamon is the best remedy to take off warts that I know, and to the best of my knowledge is entirely harmless. Let those who have warts try it and report through the Farmstead.—C. L., Snohomish, Wash.

Vermin on Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader kindly tell me through your column of The Blade what will rid a dog of lice? I have quite a valuable St. Bernard that is troubled with the pests. Trusting to obtain a remedy, I am your well wisher and constant reader of The Blade.—W. W. E., Wayne, N. Y.

A dog-fancier here advises that the dog be taken into the open air on a warm, sunny day, and washed with benzine. Only enough should be used to reach the skin. Wash one portion, and then let it evaporate, before proceeding to another. The utmost care should be taken that no matches or lights are brought near, as the animal might be badly burned. If any reader can give a better remedy, we shall be glad to print it.

Four Hints.

Editor Farmstead:—To prevent moths in common beehives, put a lump of coal under each corner of the hive.

To prevent worms in peach trees, drive a tenpenny nail in tree one and a half feet above the top of the ground.

I am told that limbs cut from trees—apple, peach, or any kind—will grow by sticking each limb through an Irish potato and planting them. Leave a little opening below so that the root of same will have a chance to penetrate the earth.

Any one having warts that they cannot get at with turpentine very readily, take two hairs out of the tail of a cow or horse and tie around each wart. They will fall off.—A. B. R., Welchton, La.

Help Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one kindly tell me through the Farmstead what is good for a cow, or how to help a cow, which does not clean herself when calving?—W. G., Muskegon Heights, Mich.

Measuring Hay in Stack.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give rules for measuring hay in stack—the shortest method preferred?—C. A. B., Fruita, Colo.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one kindly tell me, through your paper, how I may keep cider as long as I wish from turning into vinegar?—R. W. S., Mardin, Pa.

RECENT FOREST FIRES.

Official Report on the Damage in Oregon and Washington.

The Bureau of Forestry of the department of agriculture has received a report from one of its agents which shows that the damage caused by forest fires in Northwestern Oregon and Southwestern Washington during September was much greater than has been generally supposed. After a careful trip through the regions devastated by the fires, Mr. William T. Cox, who was detailed by the bureau for this work, in a conservative estimate places the damage in Oregon and Washington at $12,767,100. Of this, $3,910,000 is in Oregon, and $8,857,100 in Washington. This includes all losses caused by the fires to farm property, sawmills, manufactured lumber, standing timber, etc. This estimate is based on personal observation in the burned districts, both in Oregon and Washington, conference with lumbermen, farmers and settlers, and other trustworthy sources of information. Owing to its nearness to market, however, much of the damaged timber in the burned regions of Oregon will be saved, and the net loss will be smaller than the foregoing figures. In Washington a portion will also be saved, though a smaller percentage owing to its being less accessible to means of transportation.

Much of the area burned over was covered with virgin forest, mainly of Douglas spruce, cedar, and hemlock. Besides the great loss of property, 18 persons were killed and many more injured. Much of the large and small game in these regions was destroyed.

In his report the agent of the Bureau of Forestry included not only the loss of life and property, but also the causes of the fires, the methods used in fighting them, the damage to the soil, and the outlook for restoration of the forests. The burned districts were also mapped.

The area burned over, while not so great as was at first reported, was very extensive. Fully 170,000 acres in Multnomah and Clackamas counties are blackened by fires. Of this area about 50,000 acres were either cut-over lands, lands that had been cleared by settlers, or burned over by previous fires, and had little merchantable timber upon them.

As near as could be ascertained 86 families were left homeless as a result of these fires. Two hundred other settlers suffered a partial loss of property. the following summarizes the total losses:

Total loss to property by recent fires in northwestern Oregon....$ 3,910,000
Total loss to property by recent forest fires in southwestern

Dr. W. P. Hall.

"The Hog Medicine of the World."

"DOC." HALL as he is known by the citizens of Adrian, Mo., keeps a drug store in that prosperous town. Dr. Hall is a leading citizen in the place, and is greatly interested in stock raising and agricultural topics. As Adrian is in the midst of a great hog raising and corn growing belt he has abundant opportunity to study these subjects. He is an enthusiastic advocate of the use of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. He writes the following letter unsolicited:

Black-Draught Stock Medicine, put up in tin cans, is the best we have ever seen to keep hogs healthy. I honestly believe you have the hog medicine of the world. This is a hog growing country, and the cholera is very bad here. It has been very fatal, killing several hundred hogs in one month in one locality. My wife had several nice pigs at our place here in town. Our neighbors just across the alley, 20 feet from our pen, lost every hog. By using Black-Draught Stock Medicine we saved all of ours. Nearly every pig in Adrian, except our own, died. My son-in-law runs a farm near Adrian and has a lot of hogs. They caught the cholera, but we took out a half dozen cans of Black-Draught Stock Medicine, and tried it there. We fed teaspoonful a day to the small pigs, and a tablespoonful to the larger ones. Not one died after we commenced to use the medicine. Again I used it on another herd where the cholera had been bad, only leaving eleven hogs able to eat. I killed all the rest and fed the eleven the Stock Medicine right in the yard where the sick ones were killed. Every one of the eleven were saved. On another place, eight miles from here, we took 25 that were able to eat from a herd that were dying fast, and by feeding them Black-Draught Stock Medicine every one was cured. From another herd we saved 28 out of 30 after seven had died in the same pen. We have, in fact, fed Black-Draught Stock Medicine, in a limited quantity, to pigs and chickens for three or four years, with only the best results. Please send us 50 lbs. at once. Dr. W. P. HALL

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Jews.

"Please give a short sketch of the Jewish people."—M. P. C., Kent, N. Y.

The Jews are a people of Semitic race, also called Beni Israel (children of Israel), Ibrim (descendants of Abraham) and Yehudim, and their history is told in the books of the Old Testament. Aside from the story of Genesis of the creation (which is now treated by most writers, Christian as well as Jewish, as legendary), the history of the race begins with the migration, about 2,000 B. C., of Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees (whose ruins are now being explored). The name Israelite was applied to his descendants after a surname of Jacob, his grandson. The name Yehudim (Jews) originated at a much later period, being first mentioned about 712 B. C. The story of the race is fully told in the Old Testament—the bondage of the Israelites in Egypt, their deliverance, their settlement in Canaan, the period of the Judges, the establishment of the monarchy, are all there set forth, with the division of the Jews into two kingdoms, Israel and Judah, the capitals of the former being first Shechem, then Tirzah and lastly Samaria, while the capital of Judah was Jerusalem.

The history of these two kingdoms is told in the Old Testament until Jerusalem fell, after a desperate resistance, to the Babylonians, B. C. 588. The Book of Lamentations contains touching elegies on the tragic end of the kingdom of Judah. When the Medo-Persians conquered Babylon, Cyrus permitted the Jews to return to their own country, where they could be useful by forming an outpost against Egypt. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah inspired Zerubbabel and the people to fresh zeal, and a new temple was completed, after five years, in B. C. 516. The Jews were in dire poverty, and Jerusalem had neither walls nor gates. Nehemiah was appointed governor by the Assyrian king in B. C. 445. He restored the walls and gates of Jerusalem, though the Samaritans, the descendants of the Jews of the kingdom of Israel, did all in their power to thwart his purposes. In this he was aided by Malachi, the last of the Old Testament prophets.

For the next century and a half Judea was a province of the successors of Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies and Seleucidae. In this period, Greek refinement, philosophy and learning spread among the Jews, particularly in the cities. The Samaritans especially were favorable to Greek culture, and this was another element in the bitter hatred of the Jews for them. After the death of Alexander the Great in B. C. 328, the little province of Judea, whose capital was Jerusalem, frequently changed masters. It was in no sense really independent after the Babylonish captivity. It was definitively made a part of the empire of Ptolemy Soter (Ptolemy I), monarch of Egypt. His son, Ptolemy II (Philadelphus), who reigned B. C. 285 to 247, was very favorable to the Jews. Under his successors, however, the Jews grew restive, and when Antiochus the Great attacked Ptolemy V (B. C. 198), the Jews aided him in driving out the Egyptians.

But this change of masters was soon regretted by the Jews. The Seleucidae, from Antiochus down, were bent on making their empire Greek in its civilization, and were offended at the Jews for their stubborn determination to preserve their ancient national and religious peculiarities. Owing to the local troubles which resulted from this, Antiochus Epiphanes, in B. C. 170, destroyed part of Jerusalem, and robbed the temple of its treasure. The next year there came a false report of the death of the Syrian king, and he slaughtered the faction of Jews opposed to him, destroyed the walls of Jerusalem, garrisoned the city with his soldiers and introduced the Greek worship. The image of the king was placed in the temple and swine were sacrificed on the altar.

This led to the Maccabean rebellion, set forth in part of the books of the Maccabees, in the Apocrypha. These wars lasted from B. C. 167 to B. C. 160, which ended the Jewish rebellion in failure. A handful of civil war continued, ending in the absorption of Judea as part of the Roman empire. Its last native king was Herod the Great, who succeeded to the throne in B. C. 30. After the death of Herod, the county was divided into three tetrarchies, each governed by one of the sons, as tributary to Rome, Judea falling to the portion of Archelaus. He was carried into captivity in A. D. 8, under Augustus, whose reign Jesus was born, and Judea, Samaria and Idumea were each placed under a procurator. The subsequent history of Judea is one of rebellion, bloodshed and turmoil, until Titus besieged Jerusalem, took and destroyed it in A. D. 70, and the power of the Jews was utterly destroyed. From that time they have been a people, not a nation.

The Appalachian Mountaineers.

"Please gove a brief history of the mountaineers of Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas."—E. M. C., Gibson City, Ill.

There is nothing that can be called a history of these people. The mountain region between Kentucky and Virginia was settled a century and a half ago by emigrants, principally of English descent. They gradually spread through the mountain region southward. Being out of the line of direct traffic by railroad, and shut in by the mountains, they have remained stationary. They live as the pioneers lived in the forests a century or more ago.

The Pacific Cable.

"Will the Pacific cable rest upon the ocean bed, or will the specific gravity suspend it?"—E. C. G., La Grange, Ill.

It will rest upon the sea bottom. It is all a figment that the water at great depths would be so heavy as to support the cable.

Kinzua Viaduct.

"What is the length and height of the Kinzua bridge, in McKane county, Pa.?"—J. A., Woodville, O.

The Kinzua viaduct is simply a steel trestle over a narrow valley. Its only title to notoriety was that, when built, it was the highest railway bridge in the world. A viaduct built since, in India, now holds that distinction. The Kinzua viaduct is 304 feet from the valley below to the top of the rails.

Richard Croker.

"Please give a short biographical sketch of Richard Croker, the Tammany boss."—H. E. A., Hockingport, O.

Richard Croker was born at Black Rock, Ireland, in 1843; came to the United States when two years old; got all his education in the public schools of New York city. He was an alderman in that city from 1868 to 1870, and again in 1883; coroner, 1875 to 1882; park commissioner, 1883; city chamberlain, 1889-90. Was for years leader of Tammany hall.

Glacial Periods.

"Will the earth at some future time again pass through the similar stage to the glacial period?"—J. Y. H., Alva, Neb.

No one can answer that question. If we refer to a certainty what caused the glacial epoch, we should be able to answer, but no one knows to a certainty. If it really was caused by the slow motion of the earth's axis which causes the precession of the equinoxes, then it is certain that another period will come in a few thousand years.

Tunnels and Subways.

"What cities in the United States have tunnels or subways under them—their length and under the ground? Has the Pennsylvania railroad commenced its tunnel under the North river at New York city?"—W. B. L., Martin, N. Y.

We are unable to answer fully. In Chicago there are several tunnels under the Chicago river, used by the street railway lines. In Baltimore, a tunnel or subway is used by the Baltimore & Ohio to get to its depot in the center of the city, and the trains are hauled by electric motors. Boston has a very large subway, used for a similar purpose. In St. Louis, the route from the great Eads bridge to the Union depot is through a tunnel. So far, the city council of New York has not given the Pennsylvania railroad a franchise to enter the city, and hence nothing has been done in tunneling the North river. A great subway is building in that city for street car lines, running from the City Hall park northward.

Our Indian Population.

"What is the exact number of Indians in the United States and territories?"—J. M. H., Woodzell, W. Va.

The census of 1890 shows the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, to have been as follows:

Indians on reservations or at school, not taxed or taxable	133,382
Self-supporting Indians, but under the Indian office	66,289
Pueblos of New Mexico	8,278
Six nations, St. Regis and other Indians of New York state	5,304
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,885
Indians taxed or taxable	32,567
Indian prisoners of war (Apaches)	384
Indians in prison	184
Total	249,273

Early American Money.

"What is colonial and revolutionary money?"—A. E. W., Postville, Ia.

The colonial period in America history is from the settlement of each of the thirteen colonies up to the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; the revolutionary period is from that date to the adoption of the present national constitution, in 1789. "Colonial money" is a term that embraces all issues of coin or paper money by each of the colonies up to the declaration and afterward; Revolutionary money, or Continental money means any money issues under the authority of the continental congress up to the time of the adoption of the present constitution.

Basis of Representation.

"Has the basis of representation in congress been changed from 173,901? If so, please give the number at present?"—S. M. S., Merkel, Texas.

Yes. Under the census of 1900, it was changed. It is now one representative for every 193,283 inhabitants of the states, excluding the District of Columbia, the territories, and all the outlying possessions of the American Republic. Only the states have a right to representation in congress. The population of each of the 45 states, by the census of 1900, was 74,607,225. The number of representatives in congress, fixed by the last apportionment, is 386. Dividing the population of the states by that number makes the population for every representative almost exactly 193,283.

"How many people does one representative in congress represent?"—G. G. M., Lexington, Ky.

By the census of 1900, in the strict view of the law, the number is 193,283. Of course the population has much increased since that enumeration was made, and the average number of inhabitants to every representative is made up of districts differing very widely in extent and population. Besides the people of the 45 states who are considered by congress in fixing the apportionment of seats in the house of representatives, there are about 10,000,000 other persons governed under laws made by congress, who have no representation in that body. The inhabitants of the territories, the islands acquired from Spain, and the District of Columbia are all governed without representation in congress. So every representative in the house really stands for about 220,000 constituents, at present, though not in the eye of the law.

Pensioners of War of 1812.

"Are there any of the soldiers of the war of 1812 alive? Also, are there any pensioners of the war of 1812?"—L. F. S., Evans, W. Va.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, classifies the pensioners at that date as follows:

Revolutionary War—4 widows, 4 daughters.

War of 1812—Survivor, 1; widows, 1,317.

Indian Wars—Survivors, 903; widows, 3,320.

This brings the list up to the civil war. At that date, as you will see by the above, one survivor of the war of 1812 was living and drawing a pension. Probably there was, at that date, no other survivor of that war alive.

The one pensioner of 1812 at that date was Hiram Cronk, who served with the troops from New York. He is (or was) 102 years old, and resided at Ava, Oneida county, New York.

A Sample Question.

"Will you please inform me through your paper whether in April, 1887, there was a ship by the name of the City of London left any of our ports and sailed for England? Also, if there would be any way to find out the names of the passengers who sailed on her?"—Subscriber, Murrinsville, Pa.

Now, will the friend who wrote this query, and every one who reads it, please turn to the "Rules" at the head of the Bureau, and read them? And especially to note the first part of Rule 5, which says: "We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest."

Now, of the 150,000 subscribers, or more than 500,000 readers of this issue of The Blade, how many care one whit about the answer to the above question?

Yet we would answer it if it were possible; but it is not. To find the answer, we would have to write letters to every port in the United States; find the name of the owners of the vessel; and then write to them to know if they have the passenger lists so far back as 1887—15 years ago. Please, dear friends, exercise a little common sense in asking questions; and, especially, don't imagine that because a question interests you it is equally interesting to the half million people who read The Blade.

No Addresses Given.

"In your last paper you published the description of a new shoe fastener. Will you tell me the owner of it, and his address?"—R. F. M., Rome, N. Y.

Every week, for a year or more, we have published short articles, each illustrated by a cut, of new inventions. Ever since we began it, we have had letters like the above. All of them have been answered, as this is, through the Bureau, and the answer, every time has been in effect as follows:

That these articles and cuts are prepared in an Eastern city for us; that we do not know which of the patentees are; that it is probable, at the time we print the articles, that no arrangements have yet been made to put the inventions on the market; that, even if they were on the market, the inventor must advertise to reach the readers of The Blade; that we are not willing to give a free advertisement to the manufacturer, no matter how meritorious the invention may be; and, lastly, that the editor of the Bureau is prohibited from giving any business addresses either in this column or by letter.

Martha Washington.

"Please tell me the maiden name of Martha Washington; also give a short sketch of her life."—Pauline, N. Y.

Martha, the wife of George Washington, was born in New Kent county, Virginia, in May, 1732—the same year, and about three months later, than her renowned second husband. Her maiden name was Dandridge, her father being Col. John Dandridge, a planter. In June, 1749, at the age of 17, she married Daniel Parke Custis, a wealthy planter. They had four children, of whom two died in infancy. In 1757, eight years after their marriage, Mr. Custis died, leaving his widow, Martha, one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. About a year after her widowhood Mrs. Custis met Col. George Washington at the house of Major William Chamberlayne, where both were invited guests. The two became engaged in May, 1758, but on account of Washington's northern campaign, in the French and Indian war, it was not until January, 1759, that the marriage took place, in St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) church, New Kent county, Virginia, the Rev. John Mossum performing the ceremony.

The wedding was one of the most brilliant that had ever been seen in a church in Virginia. Col. Washington wore a suit of blue cloth, the coat lined with red silk, and ornamented with silver trimmings; his waistcoat was embroidered white satin, his knee-buckles were of gold, and his hair powdered. The bride wore a white satin quilted petticoat, a heavily corded white silk overdress, diamond buckles, and pearl ornaments. The governor of the colony of Virginia, many members of the colonial legislature, British officers, and the neighboring gentry were present in full court dress. Washington's body servant, Bishop, a tall negro, to whom he was much attached, and who had accompanied him in all his military campaigns, stood in the church porch, dressed in the scarlet uniform of a soldier of the royal army of the time of George II. The bride and her three attendants drove back to White House, which was the name of the residence on the estate of Mr. Custis, which she had inherited as his widow, in a coach drawn by six horses, led by postilions in livery. Col. Washington and an escort of cavaliers riding by the side of the vehicle.

Mrs. Washington's life, for the next seventeen years at Mt. Verenon, was in the style of the English aristocracy of that day. Her daughter, Martha Parke Custis, died in her seventeenth year. She was a brunette and celebrated for her beauty. Her last surviving child of the four, John Parke Custis, died in 1781, leaving four children. The two younger, Eleanor Parke Custis ("Nelly" Custis), and George Washington Parke Custis, were at once adopted by Gen. Washington. Mrs. Martha Washington had no children by the General.

She was an ardent sympathizer with her husband in his patriotic measures during the revolution. In 1774 she wrote to a kinswoman who deprecated what she called Washington's "folly": "Yes, I foresee consequences—dark days; domestic happiness suspended, social enjoyments abandoned, and eternal separations on earth possible. But my mind is made up, my heart is in the cause. George is right; he is always right." When she assumed the duties of mistress of the executive mansion in New York, when Washington began his first term as President, she was 57 years old, but still retained traces of beauty, and bore herself with great personal dignity. She greatly disliked official life, and rejoiced when her husband refused a third term in 1796. She resided at Mt. Vernon the remainder of her life, dying on May 22, 1802, at just about the close of her 70th year—she having survived her husband two and a half years. Before her death she destroyed her entire correspondence with Gen. Washington, that the confidence they shared together should not be made public.

Rocks Do No Grow.

"Will you please inform us whether rocks grow or are they just the same as they were at the creation of the world?"—A. B., Girard, Ill.

We presume your inquiry refers to stones and pebbles, and not to rock in ledges or strata. Many people have the absurd belief that stones grow. They do not. And the rocks in mountains and hills, where exposed to the weather, are constantly wearing away under the influence of frost, rain and wind. The bowlders, pebbles, etc., which cover this part of the United States, all were transported by ice during the glacial epoch, from localities much further north, and were worn down by attrition over rock ledges to their present rounded form.

Phoenician Alphabet.

"What are the names of the 22 socalled Phoenician letters, and the names of the Semitic objects of which they represented the sound of the first syllable?"—T. B., Wirsing, Pa.

We doubt if the names of the letters of the Phoenician alphabet are known. At least we are unable to find them. The Phoenician was a Semitic tongue, and allied to the Hebrew, and no doubt the names of its letters were allied to the Hebrew names, which were the names of objects. For instance, the Hebrew B was called beth, a house; and the Hebrew letter was originally a mark which represented a house; grimel represented a camel, and so on. The powers of the 22 letters of the Phoenician alphabet were those of the English letters a, b, g, d, h, v, z, kh, t, y, k, l, m, n, s, p, q, sh and t.

Send Your Names.

Once again we must remind our readers that the editor of the Bureau is required to observe strictly the rule that the real name and full postoffice address must accompany questions. They should be written on the same sheet as the query, in every case. We have received a number of questions this week signed with initials only. If readers do not comply with the reasonable rules printed every week at the head of this department, they can not expect answers.

Miscellaneous.

B. D., Flinn, W. Va.: We are sorry to say we have not the data to answer.

J. E. J., Morgan's Glade, W. Va.: We are told the abbreviation B. M. stands for Bachelor of Mechanics.

G. M. H., Toledo, Wash.: There is no way of telling what per cent of any secret society's members belong to any church.

J. V., Yaquina, Ore.: Port Royal, S. C., was bombarded by the United States fleet on November 7, 1861, and taken on January 1, 1862.

E. M., Rymer, W. Va.: The point is a trivial one. There is no objection to addressing the president of a debating society as "Mr. Chairman."

R. B. M., Oakfield, O.: We are sorry we can not help you. Our advice is to employ a competent lawyer and send him on. Such business can not be done by letter-writing.

C. E. R., Newport, Pa.: Please refer to Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of October 30, where you will find all we know concerning the Yellowstone National Park.

W. F. C. E., Winfall, N. C.: We know of no collector of coins in your town. An expert dealer in coins says such things have no regular price—simply what some one is willing to pay for it.

L. M., Caton, N. Y.: As the poem is found in all editions of Tennyson, we do not feel like taking the space to print it. The majority of our readers object to reprinting old poems.

Richard, Moriah, Ill.: We fail to find the institution of Justice Brewer; but we have no doubt that it was on a technical point. Undoubtedly a town has the right to impose a license on peddlers.

R. W. L., Bonifay, Fla.: The word "congress" is often applied to a convention or similar gathering, and means merely that in this case. Such a body has no law-making power.

W. F., Hooper, Neb.: The last total eclipse of the sun occurred on May 17-18, 1901, and was visible in Eastern Africa, Southern India, Siam, Southern China, the East Indian archipelago, the Philippines and Australia.

M. P. C., Kent, N. Y.: It would not be worth the space, for it would not be of interest to the mass of our readers, especially as the card indexes are so cheap.

J. W. B., Muskegon, Mich., wants to know the author of a poem on the burial of Washington, the first line of which is: "Disturb not his slumber, let Washington sleep." Can any reader tell?

Cautious.

Dorothy—You seem to shrink whenever Mr. Perkins comes toward our part of the office.

Dora—Yes; I'm afraid he is going to stop and talk about football.—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to rely on **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequaled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

If Your Friend Is Sick

Tell Me the Book to Send.

No money is wanted—not from you nor from him. I ask only a postal card, and I ask it at an act of humanity.

Then I will do this:

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If the sick one even thinks it has failed, I will pay the druggist myself.

Please note what that means. I furnish a costly treatment that I spent a lifetime in perfecting, and whenever it fails the test is entirely free. But failures are rare. My records show that 39 out of each 40 get well, and pay for the remedy gladly.

No other remedy, in chronic and difficult cases, could stand a test like that. The reason is this: My Restorative alone strengthens the inside nerves. There is no other way to bring back that nerve power which alone makes each vital organ do its duty. There is no other way to make weak organs well.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

TRICKS TO GET DEER.

Sometimes They Stop When You Tell Them To—Red Attracts Them.

There are some tricks in wood hunting that are common property, says the New York Sun. For instance, most hunters who pot partridges while the covey are sitting on a pine or spruce tree know that the lowest bird should be shot first. If this is done, nearly all of the covey will sit still to be butchered, but if the highest bird is shot the survivors will fly instantly. They are disturbed not only by the noise of the dead bird coming down through the branches, but they see it fall and take warning.

Not many hunters know, however, that a deer, under full headway, speeding down a runway as if a legion of hounds were after it, will often stop still and instantly if it hears a shrill whistle. The whistle is the deer's signal of warning, of challenge and of sociability and it always attracts attention from them.

Similarly a running deer will often stop if it hears an unusual, but not terrifying noise. A half-breed Chippewa of the Flambeau reservation named Sam Pogon asserts that deer understand the meaning of the English word "Stop!" and always obey it.

Whether this is true or not, and it isn't, Sam always says stop in a clear, mild tone, instead of using the whistle, and the deer generally stop. He does a good deal of guiding and it gives his patron rather an eerie feeling to lie hidden by a runway with him and hear him give his brief command.

The brown deer of the woods is as much attracted by a handkerchief or any other bit of scarlet cloth as is the antelope. Red sometimes angers animals and sometimes arouses their curiosity, but it never terrifies them.

That is one of the reasons why most Indian hunters wear red cloth bound around their foreheads; the other reason is that it is a distinguishing mark of a human being and brother Indians and amateurs are less apt to mistake them for game and pot them as they move slowly through the trees.

Of course, it is wise to follow the blood for a half mile on a chance that the deer has gone down, but if it goes beyond that distance it is pretty much of a certainty that it will continue for some time longer and in that case the best place for another shot is at the old stand. Why the deer does this is not positively known, but it is probably because it is best acquainted with that runway and in its hurt condition likes to be near its haunts.

Some men in the woods will not shoot doe at any time of year, no matter how tempting the shot, and they earn credit as self-restrained sportsmen. Others are not so conscienceful and take deer of either sex as they come.

A few of these men are wise enough to know that in case a buck and doe are together and it is wished to bag both, the one to shoot first is the doe. If the buck be shot, the doe will flash away, never to return; if the doe is shot, the buck will probably make half a dozen jumps going out of sight, but, if no noise is made, will always return to sniff at the body of his companion.

This may be because the male has more affection than the female, or merely because his courage is higher and he has less caution.

DIPLOMAS FOR SERVANTS

According to plans made yesterday by the Chicago Housewives' Association serving maids may hereafter be obliged to hold diplomas issued by the association in order to secure positions in the homes of members of the organization. This plan, announced by the women at their meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon, is the latest suggestion for the solution of the servant girl problem.

The rules regulating the granting of the diplomas are to be definite. The formal testimonies will be granted to a maid only after she has been in one family for a year and has performed her duties with a certain degree of proficiency. Real parchment will be used and the holder will be described as "satisfactory," "good," or "remarkably efficient."

Graduate "cooks," "waiting maids," "ladies' maids," and "laundresses" will be the classes of household women servants. The association is enthusiastic over its new project.

"We have graduate nurses to look after us when we are sick," said one of the members. "Why shouldn't we have graduate maids to look after us when we are well and keep us in that condition?"

A reform in the social nomenclature denoting employer and employe was also introduced, and in the future "mistress," "domestic," "servant," and "girl" may be dropped from the vocabulary of families of the members. "Matron" and "maid," the association insists, are the proper terms to use.—Chicago Tribune.

PURELY PERSONAL.

W. J. Spillman of the United States Department of Agriculture, is preparing a map of the United States made of plants to be exhibited at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Dr. Charles Amezcua, a prominent resident of the City of Mexico, who is visiting Washington, says it is remarkable how rapidly the republic of Mexico is becoming Americanized.

Durwood C. Cain of the United States army, and a son of Representative Cain of Ohio, has the official copy of the treaty between China and Japan after the war of 1894, which he secured in Pekin.

Thomas H. Bragg, who died on Thursday in the county jail at Portsmouth, Va., from alcoholism was a great grandson of President Zachary Taylor. He concealed his identity until a few hours before his death.

Speaker Henderson, who recently gave his valuable law library to the Upper Iowa university at Fayette, has now donated his large private library to that institution. Mr. Henderson is a graduate of the university.

Viscount Raoul Chandon de Briailles, who has come over to represent the French government at the Chamber of Commerce celebration, is a member of one of the most ancient and distinguished families of France. Another member of the family, Baron Gaston Chandon de Briailles, married Miss Garrison, an American lady.

It is reported that ex-Empress Eugenie will shortly attempt to attach property of the French government for the various judgments obtained by her in civil suits against the state. The judgments in favor of the former empress involve the sum of more than $400,000 and various historic objects, including fifty paintings formerly owned by Louis Napoleon, which Eugenie says she will present to the nation if the government agrees to properly label them as her gifts.

The Greatest Fur Market.

The greatest fur market in the world is at Leipzig, Germany. Nearly the whole fur trade of the world trade centers there in one way or another. Even the big market of London is really only a feeder for Leipzig, for more than one-half of the furs bought in London are sent on to the German city, where they are again sold to the merchants who offer them to the consumers.

Furs reach Leipzig from all the strange parts of the world, some of which are hardly known to white men except by name. The Alaskan Indians and Eskimos, Canadian half-breed trappers, Siberian hunters and Australian bush dwellers all work indirectly for the German merchants.

Their catches may go through many hands, but they finally reach Leipzig. The primitive hunters of China and Indo-China, who kill their small fur-bearing game with pointed bamboos and catch it in pitfalls, as they did centuries ago; Tartars and Arabs, Abyssinians and Zulus, all are working for this city. The greatest quantity of furs comes from Bokhara, in Turkestan, which produces almost one million of the beautiful astrakhan skins every year.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for December 7. Ruth and Naomi. Ruth 1:16-22. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

THE BOOK.—There is much diversity of opinion concerning the authorship of the little book from which our lesson is taken. Conservative scholars following the views of Jewish rabbis and many of the Christian fathers, assign it to Samuel, or to some member of the school of the prophets. They hold it as a connecting link between the Books of Judges and of First Samuel. Recent critics are disposed to a later date, giving it to some unknown writer, whose chief purpose was, as they think, to trace the pedigree of David (Ruth. iv:18-22). The book has been highly and justly prized by all classes. Prof Steenstra, of Cambridge Divinity school, says, what most students will approve, that "it incloses a garden of roses as fragrant and full of mystic calyxes as those which modern travelers find twining and blooming about the solitary ruins of Israel and Moab." Its delinations of character, its descriptions of Oriental domestic life, its high moral and religious tone, render it especially valuable to students of human nature of archaeology and of religion.

STORY.—The book will be best appreciated if read entire at a single sitting, but the following outline of its narrative will prepare for study of our selected passage. In the time of the Judges, the date not precisely known, a severe famine caused Elimelech, a resident of Bethlehem-Judah, to emigrate to Moab, a country lying east of the Dead sea. There after a brief residence he died, leaving a wife and two sons. The latter, contrary to Mosaic law (Deut., vii:3), married women of the country, and in a few years died. With more than ordinary affection the three widows clung together. At length, learning of renewed prosperity in her own land, Naomi, the mother-in-law, resolved to return thither, and the daughters-in-law set out with her. In the way considerations were presented which led Orpah to turn back, while Ruth resisting all argument, pressed forward to make her home in Bethlehem. There the two awakened the sympathy and surprise of the friends and neighbors of the earlier years. While gleaning in the field Ruth makes the acquaintance of Boaz, a kinsman of her deceased husband. Marriage follows and their first born, Obed, becomes the grandfather of David, the king.

PARTING.—Our narrative opens in the point in the lesson where Orpah is separated from the others. They were doubtless approaching the border of Judah. The journey thus far may have been regarded as a friendly escort. But as the purpose to proceed becomes evident, Naomi was more anxious for the daughters than for herself. She was old, and her cup of sorrow was full, but they were young and might hope for better days. She pleads with them, therefore, to return to their homes, reminding them (Ch. 1:8-9) that by remaining in Moab they might be wedded again and find rest in the homes of their husbands. This plea did not avail. With expressions of affection they declared their purpose, showing that in the land of Judah they might not expect marriage (verses 11-13). An Oriental woman to whom domestic life is the goal of all ambition, would see in this a future of perpetual sorrow and disappointment. So Orpah, with tears and kisses, turned her steps homeward, but Ruth adhered to Naomi. This parting must have been particularly painful to all.

ENTREATY.—Once more Naomi renewed her efforts with Ruth, moved by the genuine desire of a true mother to meet the natural longings of the young heart. In a single sentence she presented a three-fold argument. "Thy sister-in-law has gone back," she said. Ordinarily the example of a young associate would be more influential than affection for one who is many years older. "Gone back to her people," Naomi continued. This must have awakened many emotions. Father and mother, brothers and sisters, kindred and friends or else their graves—these were all in the land they were leaving. The remembrance of those among whom Ruth had associated in years gone by, with whom she had held sweet converse, it is expected would prevent her from moving to a strange land. Naomi added further, "gone back to her gods," to Chemosh and Baal-Peor (Judges 11:24 Woman responds most of all to the influence of religion and clings tenaciously to the gods of her ancestors (Numb. xi:20). Here, then, is the powerful motives to turn Ruth from her attachment—a sister's example and companionship, the remembrance of native land, the hopes and joys of religion.

RESOLUTE.—Ruth was unmoved. Her answer was beautiful. She begged Naomi to cease her entreaties, thrice made, the very thought of separation being painful. Every consideration, personal, national, religious, convinced her that her choice was wise and every argument only confirmed her choice. She was resolved to accompany her mother-in-law at all hazards; to adopt her home, her people and her God. She would even make her grave in the same land, separated only by death itself. That determination involved a total abandonment of all that she had cherished in early life, its memories and hopes, its pleasures and rewards (Luke xiv:33) and the acceptance of privation, sorrow, poverty and whatever might come in the land where her lot would be cast. To render her words more emphatic she called God to witness the sincerity of her intentions, using a form of oath common among Orientalists (1 Sam., iii:17). In all this it is evident that Ruth's heart is centered in Naomi. The personal pronoun thee and thy, occurs seven times in her speech, indicating the definiteness of her thought.

JOURNEY.—There was no need of further argument. The hearts of the two women being knit together, their lives must henceforth flow into one channel. Naomi yielded to the steadfast mind of her young companion. They journeyed together until "they came unto Bethlehem." The brevity of Scripture narrative is wonderful. Large sections upon which any purely human author would dwell with interminable detail are omitted altogether. Here the inspired silence shuts out from our story what all might innocently desire to know; what, in fact a well guided imagination might profitably supply. Proceeding around the southern end of the Dead sea, the two passed on, pursuing thence a general northwesterly course, through the sparcely settled portion, where, centuries after, John the Baptist, made his home, and Jesus were born. Jesus was tempted (Matt. iv:1), to the plains where shepherds watched their flocks at the advent (Luke ii:15). The conversation may have related to the dead, left behind, to the scenes through which they passed, to expectations and plans in their new home.

GREETING.—The travelers reached Bethlehem at the beginning of barley harvest (Ex. ix:31-32), about the first of April, a time of delightful season, when the ingathering filled the land. The home-coming of one well-known, after 10 years of absence, would excite interest in any community. Among eastern people of simple and demonstrative manner the whole city was moved (Matt. xi:10). As the tidings spread from lip to lip that Naomi, who went out in the famine, had returned, old friends gathered about and looked curiously into the sad faces of the bereaved. The light had gone out of her face, a smile had departed from her face, and the look of dejection had succeeded that hopeful, trustful expression which belongs to the happy wife and mother. "Is this Naomi?" the women inquired (Isa. xiv:16). Can this be our friend, whose name signifies pleasant, truthfully reported her disposition in other days? It was not wonder alone that led to the question. There was in it something of that evil spirit that comes into the heart of many when others once prosperous, have met adversity (Psalm xxxv:21).

SORROW.—The heavy heart of Naomi was now speaking at these words from old neighbors. She made no apology or defense either for her appearance or mistakes. With commendable humility she desired that her name might be changed, a common custom in that day (Gen. xvii:5), to express her misfortunes, willing to be known in the village as Mara (Ex. xv:23), that is bitter. With patient resignation she assigned all her trouble to Divine providence (Job 1:21). She had gone out full, accompanied by a husband and two sons, blessings enough for one woman, treasures more to be prized than silver and gold. And she had come home empty—her loved ones sleeping in foreign graves, and she a weary lone pilgrim bearing her burdens. It is strange that in this expression of her poverty she made no reference to Ruth, the one who had, with beautiful devotion, consecrated her all to become her comfort and support. It is possible that the greater sorrow for Naomi overwhelmed her so that she thought this solitary source of consolation; and it is even possible that the presence of the Moabitess at that time, in view of the uncertainty of the future, was cause for more sorrow. Tender and sympathetic souls are grieved when they can do nothing for those who confide in them.

CONCLUSION.—The central figure in our lesson is Ruth. It was very proper to give her name to the whole book, for she is the type of the great thought is not the power of love between man and woman, the theme of the novelist (Song vii:10), not love of man for man (1 Sam. viii:1), the theme of fraternity, not the love of God for man (John iii:16), the theme of redemption, but the love of woman for woman. Ruth's affection for Naomi recognized in Bethlehem (Ruth iv:15), was of the purest, most unselfish, most extraordinary kind, a widow for a widow, a daughter-in-law for a mother-in-law, a Moabitess for a Jewess. It endured the severest test and made the largest possible sacrifice. Whence came that love? What caused it to spring up in the heart of one who had been raised outside the household of faith, who had worshiped idols? Was it a product of wedded life? Did Chilion, the lamented husband, carry into his home such reverence for God and mother as to win his wife? Was Naomi so beautiful and loving as to draw out these emotions like the tendrils of the vine? Did Divine grace work in this woman's heart? Or was she a beautiful flower appearing to show the rarely possible of the heathen world? Whatever the origin it is worthy to a place in the inspired Book (I John iii:7-8).

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

ABOARD THE LINER.

"Sometimes," remarked the meditative passenger, apropos of nothing, "it's hard to do one's duty."

"That's right," replied the passenger with the shifty eyes; "these custom house men are so watchful." — Philadelphia Press.

NOT WHAT HE WANTED.

Blobbe—Newlywed's wife is a cooking school graduate and she has been feeding him on angel food.

Slobbs—What effect has it had on him?

Blobbe—Well, I think he has rather given up the idea of ever becoming an angel! —Philadelphia Record.

A FEMININE DIG.

"Mrs. Sniffy is awfully uppish, isn't she?"

"Yes—made-uppish." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AN APPREHENSION.

"There are good trusts and bad trusts," said the hopeful man.

"Yes," answered the cheerless citizen, "but the bad ones are accumulating so much profit and power that I'm afraid it won't be long before the good trusts are led into temptation."—Washington Star.

THE TYRANT.

Guest—I noticed a football in the front hall.

Tenant—Yes. The janitor put it there. He said when we wanted to kick we could use that.—New York Times.

TRUTH CAME OUT.

Mr. Chumppe—Do you think you can make anything out of my daughter's talent?

Artist (absent-mindedly)—Yes; I guess I can work you for about 500 plunks.—Chicago Daily News.

Not What They Seem.

The juggler may not be inclined
To dally with the jug;
The sinful smuggler may be just
The opposite of smug.

The skipper isn't always one
Who like the lambkin skips,
And with disgust, the washers know
The tippler seldom dips.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

DOCTORS ENDORSE SWAMP-ROOT

For Uric Acid, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

East Atlanta, Ga., March 1st, 1901.

DR. KILMER & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—While it has never been my habit or inclination to recommend remedies the ingredients of which are not all known to me, it seems as if I should make an exception in the case of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. My experience, so far as

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Ciruclation Last Week. 150,000

A BRIEF CHAT WITH DECEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

By the time this issue of The Blade reaches its subscribers, all whose subscriptions expire in December should also have received a special proposition for December renewals. We have been very careful to mail a copy of this postal card to each one whose time expires next month; and if, by Monday, December 1, any one of these has not received the card, he wil please write for a duplicate. The proposition is well worth consideration.

Next week we will mail several hundred pairs of curtains to club-raisers who have earned them, and we trust they will all arrive safely and promptly.

A "RETALIATION" CLAUSE.

On November 13 the German reichstag adopted, by a vote of 192 to 71, the paragraph of the new tariff bill authorizing the government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods. This was done to placate the agrarian element, of course. Members of that party made fiery speeches accusing the customs officials of the United States of "changing the classification" of German goods at the behest of the American manufacturers.

The adoption of this paragraph by the reichstag does not necessarily mean that it will become operative. It is doubtful if the new tariff bill will be eventually passed. The chief importance of the action detailed above is the large vote which the paragraph received, indicating a strong trade antagonism in Germany against the United States.

In point of act the action of the New York customs officials was eminently proper and commendable. There is a huge organization of German exporting manufacturers, formed to promote exports and maintain prices at home. This association agrees to pay to any exporter the difference between the export price he actually receives and the wholesale price in Germany. On other words, the association promotes exports by selling abroad cheaper than at home.

What was really done at the New York custom house was to refuse to accept the prices set down in the invoices, because they were lower than the actual wholesale price in Germany. It was perfectly justifiable, because the invoice price in some cases was actually lower than the cost of production. By maintaining high prices at home, the German manufaceurers make profits that enable them to pay to each exporter the difference between these undervaluations in the export invoices and the regular wholesale price in Germany.

OUR BATTLESHIPS.

When the coming naval maneuvers in the Caribbean sea are over a new distribution of American warships will be made, in accordance with a plan formulated by the general naval board. Our heavy battleships will be given stations at such points as will protect our North Atlantic ports, while an equally powerful squadron will be stationed at the Philippines to protect American interests in the Orient.

It is the belief of the board that any future war we may have with a first-class naval power will find the scene of its greatest struggle in the Far East, for the mastery of the Pacific. With our naval power unbroken in those waters, it is believed the land defenses of the Pacific coast can protect the cities from naval attack. Half the battleships of the navy will be in Philippine waters, and the remaining half on the Atlantic, for defensive or offensive action in case of complications arising suddenly with an European power. The North Atlantic squadron will consist of eight battleships, which force will be increased as the vessels now building are completed.

The fact has been slow of recognition by the American people that in foreign wars the navy will be the determining factor of the conflict, and therefore that nothing makes so powerfully for peace as great sea power. From the time of the civil war our navy was a conglomeration of vessels, absurdly inefficient in case of war. Under President Arthur the initial steps were taken for a modern navy, and the work of its construction proceeded as Congress saw fit to appropriate money for that purpose. The Spanish war, with its two decisive naval contests—in Manila bay and off Santiago—caused the American people to realize the need of an adequate navy. Also that contest showed the country the imperative need of an isthmian canal to enable our war vessels to pass from one side of the country to another, as the exigencies of some future war may determine.

The total vote for the minor parties in Ohio this year was about up to the average, though its distribution shows some changes. The absence of an Union Reform ticket caused those votes to go to the Socialists. The Prohibition vote was increased because some Democratic church-goers would not vote for Bigelow, as they are opposed to preachers in politics; and they preferred to vote that ticket to the Republican. The scattering vote was 29,589, compared with 22 989 in 1901, 17,882 in 1898, 33,357 in 1897, and 21,645 in 1896.

The St. Louis Midway is to be, like Artemus Ward's show, "a great moral enterprise."

THANKSGIVING.

Today the devout among the American people assemble, more in response to their own feelings than in obedience to the formal proclamation of President or governor, to return thanks to the Giver of all good. And truly there are but few who have not ample reason to return thanks for the material prosperity which has blessed the community and its people.

The nation is now at peace in every portion of the domain over which our flag waves, whether the continental part of the United States or the isles of the sea now under our sway. The foolish and needless insurrection in the Philippines is ended, and the people of that archipelago have their feet set in the paths of education, progress and American freedom. They have today cogent reasons for thankfulness that the fulness of time had come, under Providence, for delivering them from Spanish tyranny, and opening the way to true liberty under law.

One year ago the nation was still under the shadow of the tragedy which suddenly removed the beloved chief executive of the Union; and many looked doubtingly to the future because a new and untried man had succeeded to the headship of the nation. But the year has proved the groundless nature of their fears. Full confidence has been restored. Our mills and factories and furnaces are all at work, our laboring population is busily employed, our farms have yielded abundantly, and there is no lack of material blessings for which to be thankful.

But most of all we should be thankful for the spread of learning and intelligence, the coming out of the darkness of ignorance and superstition into the clear light of truth; for the steadily-growing tolerance of belief, which gives to each and all of us the freedom of thought and its expression which is unspeakably precious; and for the development of human comfort through the progress of invention, which has lightened toil, made the lives of even the humblest luxurious as compared with that of humanity in ages past. Let us thank God that these things are so, and go forward with courage, each striving to do all that in him lies to aid the march of progress.

FREIGHT RATES TO GO UP.

The general advance in the wages of railway employes is to be followed, as was to have been expected, by an increase in freight charges. The Pennsylvania system will put its rates up on New Year's day. The representatives of the western roads met at Chicago on the 18th, and agreed to raise rates on flour and grain from the Missouri to the Mississippi. The next day the Central Freight Association, which includes all roads running east from St. Louis and Chicago to the Atlantic, agreed to raise rates on the same commodities 14 per cent.

On yesterday the executives of the Central Freight and Trunk Line associations met in Pittsburg and decided on an advance of 20 per cent. on the bulk of mill and furnace tonnage, and of 15 per cent. on grain. In short, the move toward higher transportation rates is general. President Ramsay, of the Wabash, when he announced the increase of wages on that system, frankly stated that "no permanent increase in wages can be expected without an increase in the rates paid railroads for transportation."

The shippers will growl, but eventually the added freight rate will be paid by the consumer. There is a general upward movement in the prices of labor and all products, and a similar movement in transportation rates was inevitable. The consumer must pay for all this, of course. The argument is used frequently in demands for higher wages, that the cost of living has increased. That is true; but it is also true that the general advance in wages puts the cost of living still higher. Periods of prosperity are always times of high prices and enhanced cost of living; and this increase in prices goes on until a crash comes, and everything drops to the bottom—wages along with the rest. Every financial or business crisis we ever had came at a time when the general level of prices was at the highest point.

OHIO'S TAX LAWS.

In his annual report Secretary of State Laylin says 979 more charters were issued during the past fiscal year than for the year preceding. His is an interesting showing, for it proves how unfounded was the cry raised last winter that if the Willis bill were made a law not only would corporations quit business in the state, but new companies would organize under the laws of other states. The fact is that there is a general movement in nearly all the states to transfer to corporations from tangible property taxation for the support of state governments, and Ohio companies find they can do about as well to incorporate under the laws of this state as to go elsewhere.

The corporations of Ohio have paid into the state treasury during the past year more than $800,000. The Willis and Cole laws have produced more than half this big sum, and yet in spite of this extra tax the number of incorporations is steadily increasing, while the state tax levy is being reduced, and money is piling up in the treasury. It is only a quesion of a short time, now that the state debt is practically wiped out, until there will be no need of a state levy, and Ohio, like Pennsylvania, will have sufficient funds from its tax on corporations to pay all the running expenses of the state government.

This excellent condition of affairs is due to Governor Nash and the Republican legislatures in recent years, and results prove the wisdom of their acts.

SILVER FALLING.

Silver is still on the down grade in price, and has lost all claim to its old-time classification as one of the "precious" metals. In the Philippines, the insular government has just changed the rate of exchange to $2.00 in silver for $1 in gold. For many years the rate was "$2 Mex." for $1 American. Some months ago it was changed to $2.50 to $1, and now a further reduction has been made necessary.

The fluctuating price in silver is a source of continual loss to the Philippine government as well as to the merchants throughout the islands, and the commission will make a strong recommendation to Congress to establish the gold basis. This ought to be done, and that without loss of time. Mexico is arranging to go to the gold standard, and when that is done, China alone will be a silver standard nation.

"THE CASE OF WM. POTTER."

A case has arisen in Schenectady, New York, which bids fair to become notable in minor labor annals. William Potter, of that city, is a painter by trade. He is also a member of the National Guard. He has just been expelled by the local union, No. 62, of the National Brotherhood of Painters because he refused to leave the military organization. His employer was notified of the expulsion, and Potter lost his place, his employer stating that he was not in a position to risk a strike of his other employes.

The action of the local union was in compliance with the constitution of the national brotherhood; but the latter is both wrong and inexpedient in this particular point. The only reason for such a provision would seem to be that the National Guard is liable to be called out to preserve public order and to protect property from mob violence, and that sometimes strikes are accompanied by the latter.

But this does not mean that the National Guard is to be or can be used to "crush unionism," as some union men appear to think. Men who refuse to work because the conditions or the wages are not satisfactory can not be compelled to return to labor by force. But though a man, or any number of men may strike, they must not disturb the peace, nor indulge in rioting or destruction of property. Is the painters' organization willing to be put into the position of claiming that its members have a right to violate the law, and disturb the peace of the community?

There is another point which the framers of the provision of its constitution failed to consider. That provision debars from membership, as we understand it, "members of the militia" and special police officers. They failed to remember that every member of the union between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is a "member of the militia." The national constitution gives Congress full power to provide for calling forth the militia "to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." In 1863 Congress enacted that all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall constitute the national militia, and shall be liable to perform military duty when called upon. The National Guard is not the "militia." It is a state volunteer military organization; while militia duty is compulsory, if need arises, on all citizens of the prescribed age. Citizenship has its duties and obligations as well as its rights, and the painters should not forget this.

ROOSEVELT AT MEMPHIS.

The visit of the President to Memphis was so timed that he might be present at the reception to Gen. Luke E. Wright, vice governor of the Philippines, whose home is in that city. The ovation to the General was an enthusiastic one, but Mr. Roosevelt's visit overshadowed it in popular interest. At the banquet in the evening, the President made a notable address, in which he said some things which will certainly make the anti-expansionist junta squirm, though they meet the heartiest approval from every American citizen who believes that the country should not shrink from its manifest destiny, but go forward in the path of progress.

"We are in the Philippines, and we can no more haul down our flag and abandon the islands than we could now abandon Alaska," was one of his vigorous sentences, and which was cordialy applauded by his audience. As to the change from military to civil government as soon as the armed insurrection was put down in any province or island, the President said the only posible danger has been lest we should go faster and farther than is in the interests of the Filipinos themselves, in entrusting them with self-government.

"Each Filipino," said he, "is guaranteed his life, his liberty and a chance to pursue his happiness as he wishes, so long as he does not harm his fellows, in a way the islands have never known before during all their recorded history." He concluded by paying high tribute to the American army, and to the officers through whom this splendid work for civilization has been achieved. The President's sentiments were applauded to the echo, and they will be as sincerely indorsed here in the North as by that representative Southern audience.

VICTORIA HAS HER TROUBLES

Over in Victoria, Australia, the railroads are owned by the government. There are more than 10,000 men employed on them; and they have been using their power in combination to compel legislation increasing their salaries and decreasing their hours of labor. And when they failed by their use of the ballot, they threatened to strike and thus tie up all transportation.

The Victorian government is now seeking to curb the power of the government employes at the polls, by excluding them from voting, except for two special representatives to the assembly and one to the senate. The remedy is as bad as the disease. To deprive a citizen of his right to vote because he is an employe of the government will not work in a free country. The true remedy is to abandon government ownership. Where lawmakers are elected, they should be the employers of the fewest possible number of voters.

Of course, these railway employes take an utterly indefensible course in using the ballot as a means of personal advantages. But it is not in average human nature not to use an advantage which lies within reach to improve his condition. It seems, too, from the Victorian experience, that government ownership does not reduce the causes of strikes—a claim often made by the advocates of collectivism.

ONLY THINK OF IT!

The National Women's Christain Temperance union would gladly go to Milwaukee to hold its next annual convention. But, alas! Milwaukee is without a public hall large enough which is minus a bar. The Alhambra theater was partly engaged, until the timely discovery was made that it is owned by a brewer, and has three bars attached.

No church in the city is large enough for the convention, and every hall which could be considered has a saloon attachment. The exposition building is unavailable, that structure being so arranged that entrance cannot be made without passing a bar.

Either Milwaukee should build an auditorium on the temperance plan, or the W. C. T. U. should pluck up enough courage to shame the devil in his favorite haunts.

THE OHIO VOTE.

The total vote of Ohio on November 4 for secretary of state was 811,467. An analysis of this vote, and a comparison with that of several years past, shows that the Republican vote was about up to the usual figure for an off-year, while the Democratic vote was about 20,000 less than the normal figure. It does not appear from the figures that the Democrats who were opposed to Johnsonism voted the Republican ticket. They simply declined to vote at all.

The Cincinnati Times-Star, comparing the vote of Bigelow, Tom Johnson's candidate for secretary of state, with the Democratic vote of previous years, finds that Johnsonism "received the smallest vote of any faction that has stolen the banners of Democracy since Jimmy Campbell was defeated by Bushnell in 1895." Campbell then received 334,519 votes in the state. Bigelow received 345.706. He received 22.819 votes less than Kilbourne, who headed the Democratic ticket on a conservative platform; 22.470 votes less than did McLean, a conservative on a free silver platform against his wish, and 56,044 less than Horace Chapman in 1897.

The loss of Democratic votes in three of the great cities of the state—Cincinnati, Toledo and Columbus—was the main factor which caused Bigelow to run behind the Democratic vote of last year, for the country vote was normal in both parties. The Times-Star thus analyzes this feature of the city vote:

The Democratic vote in Butler (Hamilton) fell off 1,094. In Cuyahoga (Cleveland) the Republicans gained 2,307 votes, but the Democrats gained 4,520. In Fairfield county, a Democratic stronghold, south of Columbus, the Republicans lost 1,693 votes, about 30 per cent of their vote. The Democrats lost 843 in this county. In Franklin (Columbus) the Republicans gained 1,616 votes and the Democrats lost 2,619. This is partially explained by the residence there of Col. Kilbourne, the candidate last year, a large employer of labor and very popular, and by the speeches of Tom Johnson, which were admitted to have been disastrous. Johnson's speeches disgusted thousands of Cincinnati Democrats, the Democratic vote falling off in Hamilton county 15,737. On the other hand, the Republican organization worked as in a Presidential year, and brought 6,111 more supporters of Republican policies to the polls than last year. In Lucas county (Toledo) Johnson's speeches had a very bad effect, the Democratic vote falling off 3,223, while the Republican vote increased 1,096.

The outlook is certainly not roseate for Johnson's ambition to be elected governor or Ohio next year, as a stepping-stone to the Democratic presidential nomination in 1904.

A few Democratic newspapers have finally come to the point of admitting that there is wide-spread prosperity in this country, but they act as if they are sorry it is so.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Panama Route.

Congress will assemble next Monday, and will naturally exhibit some curiosity with reference to the claims of the Isthmian canal treaty. The United States has done the utmost which propriety, and international comity permitted to expedite the affair, but Colombia's part in the negotiations has been strangely conducted.

It is said that Secretary Hay has been insisting on a perpetual lease of the necessary strip of territory, and that Colombia alleges constitutional objections to that arrangement, and offers instead a 90-year lease, with the privilege of a renewal for a term of equal length. The real trouble, if the correspondents are to be believed, is connected with the financial provisions of the instrument, Colombia asking more compensation than our government is willing to offer. The difference is trifling—about $3,000,000—but Secretary Hay feels that a principle is at stake, and that the United States canot permit Colombia to hold her up and take advantage of the preference for the Panama route.

Resumption of negotiations with Nicaragua has been suggested, and the hopes of that route's champions have been revived. We cannot discipline Colombia or resort to anything savoring of aggression. We must be patient and considerate, however annoying her terms may be. The renwal of the route controversy would be a misfortune. Now that the revolutionary war is over in Colombia, perhaps it will be easier to get her to talk business and yield to common sense.

A Woman on a Stamp.

For the first time in the history of the government, a woman is to be represented on one of the postage stamps. On the 1st of December the postoffice department will begin sending out a new eight-cent stamp, on which will be used the head of Martha Washington. The design is considerd one of the most beautiful ever put out by the department. The head is encircled with a wreath. At the bottom, on the left, is 1732, the year in which Martha Washington was born; on the right, 1792, the year in which she died. The innovation will meet with general approval.

Reciprocity With Cuba.

The new railroad of the Cuba company, connecting Havana and Santiago, is to be opened for traffic on tomorrow. General Bliss has gone to Cuba as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate the proposed reciprocity treaty between the island republic and the United States These two facts, apparently wide apart, are really closely related. The one means that Cuba is about to enter a new industrial epoch, that her future is brighter than at any other time in her history; the other signifies that Uncle Sam wishes to get trade relations with her at once on a permanent basis.

That the Cuban outlook is most promising may be inferred from the report of Mr. Corden, the British minister at Havana, made to his government. He says that the fall in the price of sugar has proved a blessing in disguise to the island planters in compelling a more economical management of their properties Profitable production is now carried on under present prices, and Mr. Corden states that "under the present conditions Cuba has little or nothing to fear from the competition of other countries in the production of sugar, whether cane or beet."

The New House.

The roll of the new house of representatives has now been completed. It shows, for the first time in many years, an entire absence of members belonging to the minor political parties. The house will consist of 208 Republicans and 178 Democrats; a total membership of 386, in which the Republicans will have a majority of thirty, as against a majority of forty in the present house, elected in a presidential year.

The fifty-first congress, elected in 1888, was made up exclusively of Republicans and Democrats. In the fifty-second, elected in 1890, the Farmers' Alliance appeared with eight members. This was the forerunner of the Populist party. In the fifty-third congress, elected in 1892, there were ten Populists as representatives of a minority party. In the fifty-fourth there were six Populists and one member who classed himself as a silverite. In the fifty-fifth congress, elected in 1896, the year when Bryan made his first run for the presidency, there were twenty-one Populists, three silverites, and one fusionist. This marked the culmination of the third party movement. In the fifty-sixth congress, elected in 1898, the populists dwindled to six, with three silverites, and in the present house there are only four Populists and one silverite. When the fifty-eighth congress meets the minority parties will not be represented at all.

Vermont's License Bill.

The long-discussed question of no saloons or high license for Vermont is now placed where it must be settled by a direct vote of the people. The legislature has passed the license bill, with a referendum. It is not believed that a majority for this measure could have been secured in the legislature had it not been for the pledge made at the Republican state convention last June. The party in control had promised the people that an opportunity would be given them to decide the matter directly for themselves, and in keeping with this party pledge many prohibitionists, as well as those favoring the alternative Battell dispensary bill, voted to pass the high license measure.

On the first Tuesday in January therefore, this enactment, which even the governor's signature and the almost unanimous vote of the people's representatives does not make law, will be submitted to the referendum test. This should determine finally whether public sentiment in Vermont has changed since the days when it insisted in prohibiting the public sale of liquor in the state.

If this vote goes against the straight high license, the dispensary measure, which also carries a referendum clause, may be tried next. Many who object to the open saloon might not oppose state control of the liquor traffic. And many who still hold to prohibition, but have recognized its impracticable features, might prefer to accept the dispensary as less objectionable than the private saloon.

But the indications are that the popular trend of opinion in the state is away from strict prohibition and against the secret methods of dispensing alcoholic stimulants, which are invariably practiced where such traffic is absolutely interdicted by law. And this tendency may result in the acceptance of the present high license measure and the passing of prohibition, which has been tried and found wanting in several states.

Direct Strike Settlement.

There is obvious significance in the guarded announcement by Judge Gray, chairman of the arbitration commission. A direct settlement of the questions at issue between the operators and their employes is admitted to have been proposed and to be receiving favorable consideration. This turn of affairs is as surprising as itis gratifying, though the general public may care very little about the manner of the settlement.

The commission, through Judge Gray, expressed the hope that an effort would be made by the parties during the interval of time to be taken for the preparation of documentary evidence "to come to an agreement upon nearly all. If not all, the matters now in controversy." Judge Gray added: "It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of—and which have been subject and study of our examination—might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit and with the purpose of fairly adjusting them."

Under the rocky, serrated surface of Old Mexico, there is a rich lining of silver. Its extent and wealth are untold and a dozen or more Toledoans have scores of peons delving for a portion of it with good success.

James I. Long, his wife, and three children, of Parral, Mex., were visitors in Toledo a few days ago. They had been East and stopped in this city on their way home. While in Toledo, they were guests of Mr. Long's cousin, Mr. B. F. Wade.

Mr. Long was a poor young man fourteen years ago. Now he is general manager of the Hidalgo Mining Company's properties, and uses seven figures to count his wealth. Through him, Mr. Wade, the Klauser brothers and other Toledoans have made investments in the land of the Montezumas and the Aztecs that are proving profitable bevond expectations.

In 1888, James Long and his brother, Robert, left their old home at Brookville, Pa., where they had been engaged in lumbering, and went to Parral, Mex. Their father had mining interests there, and they entered the employ of the Hidalgo Mining Company in the capacity of bookkeepers. The Hidalgo mines had been in operation for a number of years, but had never been dividend payers. The headquarters of the company are at Pittsburg.

While home for a visit one time, James Long declared that the reason the mines did not pay was because that they were not being properly operated. He asked to be placed in charge and staked his reputation upon a proposition to make them pay well. He was made general manager, with his brother as assistant.

In popular parlance, the Long brothers "made good." The dividends have been immense, and the stockholders have profited to the extent of millions of dollars. The enterprise is so successful, that the Guggenheims, the mining kings, have made flattering offers for the property.

Besides superintending the Hidalgo mines, the Long brothers have developed a number of properties of their own, among them being the San Cristobal silver mines at Parral. They kindly sold their cousin, Ben Wade, an interest in this mine, and it is constantly becoming more valuable.

Some time ago Mr. Wade made a trip personally to inspect his property.He says the trip was one of the most pleasurable he ever experienced. He talks interestingly of the country and its prospects.

Parral is a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. Of these, only 300 are Americans. Nearly all the men find employment in the mines or mills operated in connection with them. The underground workers are paid $1.50 per day in Mexican money. Other employes, including those who work in the mills, are paid $1. "The peons are a lazy, shiftless, drunken lot," says Mr. Wade. "They don't work on the eight or ten-hour day plan, but each one is assigned a task. That is, he must perform a certain amount of labor for a day's pay, and it doesn't make any difference how many hours he works to complete it.

"The laborers cannot save a dollar, and were it not for the credit they obtain at the company's stores, many of them would frequently go hungry. They spend most of their money for pulque, which is the fermented juice of the maguey plant, and very intoxicating. Great quantities of it are consumed, for it is cheap, costing only about two cents a pint.

"In the larger mines, it is of course necessary to use steam pumps and modern hoisting machinery. But labor is cheap—much cheaper than in the United States—and in developing the new and smaller mines much of the ore is carried out in sacks by the peons and Mexican boys. They use a notched tree trunk for a ladder, and with a sack of ore weighing a couple of hundred pounds resting upon the head and back, they climb up with surprising agility.

"The men are paid in silver, and on pay days Mr. Long drives out seven miles from Parral with a chest of silver so heavy that the services of four men are required to lift it into his wagon. Mr. Long makes this trip with perfect safety. The Mexicans are inveterate sneak thieves, but they are not bold robbers. They wouldn't attempt to make a raid upon the paymaster, but will make way with any small article if unobserved."

The town of Parral is scattered over considerable territory, and the houses are, almost without exception, adobe huts. Two years ago Robert Long built a large two-story residence, American in style and thoroughly modern. The walls are of adobe, or sun-dried brick, but are attractively painted. Marble steps lead up to this spacious home, in which several rooms are reserved for the use of the Pittsburg directors of the company, who visit Mexico and inspect the properties frequently. The place is the curiosity and pride of the natives.

The educational advantages of Parral are limited, and the Long families are obliged to employ tutors for their children.

A branch line connects Parral with Yemenas Junction, 70 miles distant on the main line of the Mexican Central Railroad. The Hidalgo Company has also built its own railroad up into the mining country, for a distance of 75 miles, in order to obtain a supply of wood for fuel which, of all kinds, is very expensive. What coal is used is from England and is in the form of blocks or bricks of pressed coal dust.

Parral is the largest mining camp in Mexico, the Hidalgo properties are the most extensive there, and the Longs are reputed to be the wealthiest men in the town. Both are more than millionaires.

Some of the mines give evidence of having been worked in a small way by the Aztecs hundreds of years ago. No one knows how the ancient miners kept the water out, for, so far as known, they had no pumps and used only great gourds for bailing purposes.

Very little gold is found, but silver is brought every day from the small mines to the Hidalgo mills, where pure molten silver, which is made into bars, is run off every evening. The ore is brought from the mines in packs of about 300 pounds each, which are slung upon the backs of diminutive burros that travel together in teams of a dozen to twenty-five, without halter or bridle.

Mr. Wade says there are wonderful opportunities for investment of capital in undeveloped Mexico—rich in gold, silver, marble, porphyry, lead, copper, gypsum, slate, amethysts, agates, turquoises, carnelians and other treasures.

Current Events.

American farmers planning emigration to Ontario, Canada, must clear forests from their land and undergo hardships of pioneers; railroads not yet built into some districts offered; no free grants made till fifteen acres are cleared and cultivated, and two acres tilled annually for three years.

New York money interests convinced that congress cannot seriously hamper trusts by Sherman law amendments; publicity not objected to; regulation by new laws considered in conflict with state powers over corporations.

John Mitchell concluded his testimony before anthracite strike commission; he declared miners who refuse to obey commission will be expelled from union; non-union men recognized over miners' protest.

Gen. Chaffee, who led American troops against Pekin, met Wu Ting Fang, retiring Chinese minister, in railroad station; latter declared he is returning home to promote commerce.

Panama canal treaty delayed by Colombian government's fear to give United States police power over canal and cities of Panama and Colon during construction; jurisdiction necessary to prevent disease among workmen; isthmus a death-trap.

Senator Cullom to prepare an omnibus bill calculated to remedy the trust evil.

Secret service officials do not credit the Paterson, N. J., story that a plot has been formed to assassinate President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt and Vice Governor Wright, of the Philippines, entertained at Memphis by breakfast, receptions and banquet; one reception by negroes, who cheered vice governor because he stood by them through yellow fever epidemics.

Train robber shot by Colorado & Southern express messenger dies without being identified.

Refguees from Guatemala volcanic eruption reached San Francisco; miles of plantations reported buried under ashes, and many Indians killed; residents threatened with starvation.

Seventeen priceless old books have been shipped from Washington to the Chicago Historical society. They have an important bearing on the early history of Illinois and the west.

Eight-year-old boy at Gaylord, Mich., confesses he set recent fires to "see the fire department come out."

President Roosevelt, in speech in Memphis at the reception of Governor Wright, says there must be no politics in the army or navy.

University of Chicago purchases south frontage of Midway Plaisance for $252,924.

Kansas hypnotist caught passing food to his wife, whom he had buried in an alleged hypnotic sleep.

Trade situation of country continues to show gain, increased volume of railroad business being followed by advance in wages for thousands of employes.

President Roosevelt to confer with party leaders on important points in message.

Commissioner of Indian affairs estimates that United States has spent $845,275,200 in managing and controlling the Indians and $240,000,000 for the education and care of their children.

Democratic congressional campaign committee to be made a permanent institution.

Chicago race tracks paid out $786,355 in purses and stakes during last season; daily average $4,161.

Norman L. Baker, superintendent of schools, and William Bergland fought a pistol duel at Kenosha while hunting for William Scully with citizens' posse; Baker mistaken for Scully.

Postmaster General has ordered a read-vertisement for bids for installing pneumatic tube service in Chicago.

Promoters of the Pacific cable announce their willingness and ability to comply with the requirements laid down by President Roosevelt.

Secretary Hay may negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua owing to the dilatory attitude of Colombia in closing canal negotiations.

Thirty thousand American farmers settled in Canada in twelve months; increase over 1901, 50 per cent; Dakotas, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas furnishing bulk of exodus; oath of allegiance to King Edward required for three grants.

Scranton and Wilkesbarre physicians, in testimony before anthracite strike arbitrators, declared miners' life average only 50 years; nearly all anaemic and suffering from asthma and rheumatism.

James Dillard, Kentucky negro, lynched by mob near Sullivan, Ind., for attack on two women; was taken from sheriff's carriage to scene of crimes and identified after arrest at Lawrenceville, Ill.

Carrnie Nation visited New York horse show in Madison Square garden, harangued Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt and their guests on immodest dress, and was put out.

Rev. C. M. Shalden heads movement to organize life insurance company at Topeka to insure only Christians and total abstainers.

Twelve young government employes to eat food under direction of Professor Wiley of the Agricultural Department, in order to test effect of preservatives.

Adams Express company indicted by federal grand jury at Des Moines on charge of selling liquor without government license.

FOREIGN.

London being fortified by heavy batteries commanding chief roads into city from south coast and along Thames river; Woldingham will be mobilizing center.

Refugees from Guatemala arrive at San Francisco; report that thousands of Indians perished during the volcanic erup-

Irish land question will be center of Nationalist fight in British house of commons; $500,000,000 needed to buy landlords' holdings, so tenants can repurchase them; 3,500,000 out of 4,400,000 population depend entirely on land for existence.

tions and that miles of plantations are ruined.

Marconi admits that transatlantic communication by wireless telegraphy is now practically established.

Extensive plan of fortifications and a mobilizing center is projected near London to protect the metropolis in case of war.

British expedition sustains heavy losses in attack on a fort on the Afghan frontiers, which is razed and its defenders are killed.

Queen Helena of Italy gives birth to another daughter.

Marquise de Chambrun, granddaughter of Lafayette and a loyal friend of the United States, is dead.

Baron von Thielmann, secretary of the German treasury, announces a huge deficit in budget, and asks reichstag members to tax beer and tobacco to balance government account.

Many villagers in Kuei Chou province, China, are slaughtered by Kwang-si rebels.

While refuting rumors of his ill health the pope announces that his time has not yet come, and that he has many more things to accomplish.

Martial law is repealed throughout the new British colonies in South Africa.

British minister resorts to naval demonstration to force Chinese government to punish murderers of Christian missionaries.

THIS END OF LAKE ERIE INVADING THE LAND

Prof. E. L. Mosely, of Sandusky, has an article in the November number of the National Geographic Magazine which is of interest to all connected with lake commerce. Its title is, "The Submerged Valleys in Sandusky Bay." It submits an array of evidence to show that the belief of so many that the Great Lakes—and especially Lake Erie—are growing shallower is incorrect. On the contrary, it proves that the waters of the bays and river mouths on Lake Erie, especially in the western portion, have been very gradually growing deeper, owing to geologic changes whose origin is deep in the earth.

The greater portion of the article is devoted to the author's own investigations in Sandusky Bay. The bottom of that bay is the bowlder clay, covered with a coating of mud. Professor Mosely's investigations were carried on during the winter season, when the ice covering the bay was strong enough for his purposes. He followed not only the course of the Sandusky river, but of the other streams emptying into the bay. The bottom is nearly level, and soundings of the waters do not disclose any valleys. But by using an auger suitably rigged, he tested the bottom at numerous points along lines transverse to the general course of the streams emptying into it, and traced out the old channels of these tributaries through the bay. These old channels are filled with soft mud up to the general level of the ay bottom. They were made by the streams when Sandusky bay was once dry land.

Now, it is obvious that if the edge of the cliff at Niagara maintained one position with regard to Lake Erie, the average level of the latter would remain the same, except as it should be affected by periods of excessive or of deficient rainfall, whose effect upon the general levels of all the Great Lakes is well known. As to Lake Erie, the highest levels were those of 1858, 1859 and 1860. Since then it has often fallen far below that level. The abundant rainfall of the present year has resulted in an increase of aobut 16 inches in the depth of water, as compared with the level of last year. Ordinary changes in level are clearly due to the fluctuations in rainfall.

But the changes which Professor Mosely has fully demonstrated to have occurred in Sandusky Bay, and which he brings evidence to prove to be the same at the mouths of other streams emptying into Lake Erie, must depend upon some other cause than the difference in the rainfall. He believes this cause to be a very slow tilting upward of the earth at the lower end of Lake Erie, thus raising the Niagara outlet relatively to its general level.

One proof of this is found in the old lake beaches which run in a direction roughly parallel with the present south shore of Lake Erie, but a number of miles from it. They were formed at the shores of glacial lakes, whose waters were bounded on the north and northeast by the ice-wall of the retiring glacier, and which found outlet first at Fort Wayne across into the Wabash, and later at different places westward. Each of these beaches, at the time of its formation, showed the level of the waters of the lake. Now, as compared with the present level of Lake Erie, the Ohio beaches show a rise as they go eastward. The most recent of these beaches is that upon which Euclid avenue, Cleveland, is laid out, and Leverett says that this is 168 feet higher at Crittenden, N. Y. than at Cleveland. This shows a rise at the eastern end of Lake Erie, and a consequent deepening of the water at the western end of the lake.

This slow tilting is still going on. Within the past sixty years, there has been a notable loss of land, according to Professor Mosely. The mouths of streams flowing into Lake Erie have been backed up southward, as he proves to be the case in Sandusky bay. Stumps of trees that once stood on dry land are now in the waters of the lake. The marshes at the east end of Lake Erie were caused by the same action. Altogether, he presents a great mass of evidence to show that the water is slowly—very slowly rising over the land in this portion of Lake Erie. We all know of the invasions which the waters have made at Presque Isle, in Maumee bay, and are familiar with the marshes that skirt the lake's western shore, especially at Monroe—all of which he attributes to this cause.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

FABULOUS RICHNESSS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Authors and Experts Go Thousand of Miles to View its Wonders.

Even the inclement and often severe weather of the early fall of Central Idaho have not stopped the influx of miners, capitalists and magazine writers, anxious to view for themselves the now famous gold fields, called Thunder Mountain. In the Saturday Evening Post of November 8th and 15th, appear exceedingly interesting articles from the facile pen of the well-known writer, William Allen White, descriptive of his trip and the mines and prospects of that hitherto almost unexplored region. Mr. White says: "It is a fact that not a tunnel fifty feet deep has been sunk in the Thunder Mountain District which has revealed a barren vein."

Several rich mines have already been opened with very little work, the ore being almost quarried out from the surface down. Among those most prominent are the "Sunnyside," the "Fairview," the "Dewey," (backed by Pittsburg capitalists) and the "Monumental" owned by the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation, of Kansas City, Mo. The "Dewey" alone is said to have $1000,000 worth of ore blocked out after only a few months' work, and stamp mills are crushing out the gold. The Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation is now driving a tunnel and expects to have a mill in operation on its "Monumental" claims early next season.

The chances for fortunes for those who are lucky enough to obtain an interest in a legitimate mining company operating in this great new gold field seem to be wonderful. The ore is free milling, similar to the great Homestake mines which paid $1,250,000 in dividends last year on ore running only about $4 per ton. The average in the "Dewey" is said to be about $7. Ore from the surface of some of the 40 claims (800 acres) of the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation assays from $12.40 to $1,016.60 in gold per ton.

This Corporation is one of the largest, and probably has some of the best ore in this great gold field. Such is the faith of the gentlemen composing this Corporation that they have arranged to have the Pacific Underwriting & Trust Company guarantee, by its gold bond, the return of all money hereafter invested in the stock of their company. This Gold Bond is secured by first mortgages on real estate placed in the hands of the Germania Trust Company of San Francisco. Those seeking an investment which gives a chance for wonderful profits in gold mining, and yet, in addition, makes absolutely safe the return of every dollar invested, will be interested in this proposition, and should write for a free prospectus and explanation of the Gold Bond Guaranty plan, addressing Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining & Development Corporation, Dept. B, Rooms 308 and 309 Massachusetts Building, Kansas City, Mo.

They are selling only a small part of their stock, merely enough to further the interests of the company and develop its properties. The stock will be sold for a few days only at 25c per share. It can be had for cash or in ten equal monthly installments, and thus give all who will investigate at once an opportunity to share in the great gold wealth of Thunder Mountain.

You should select your

Christmas Gifts

from the

Blade Premium List.

It is full of useful things for every one. Send for it.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

Dinner Sets

65-Piece Sets,
100-Piece Sets,
112-Piece Sets.

Full description given in the Blade Premium List—send for it at once.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

Nasby's Letters:

Your Last Opportunity to Obtain a Copy of the Famous Nasby Letters.

We have on hand about 200 copies of The Nasby Letters which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building.

If you want a copy of this book, order at once, as it will be impossible to obtain one at any price after the few we have are sold ont. Price, postpaid by mail, 25c. Order at once.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Sent's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledd, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good, of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		$14.80
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.		
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.		
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2224—Elsie Sailor Waist.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

2200—Barrymore Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This charming model would make a smart and serviceable school dress. The waist has a double collar which is decorated with stitching, and the upper one has the anchors in the corner. The waist is made with a fitted

lining, and there are two rows of large pearl buttons to decorate the front. The skirt is cut in seven gores and is finished at the bottom with a fitted circular band or flounce. Dark blue flannel with chemisette and upper collar of white would make a pretty little frock.

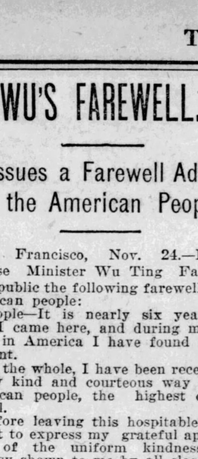
2404—Ethel Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. This dainty little frock may be fashioned from cotton or wool fabrics. The full skirt is joined to the tiny yoke and the bertha supplies the decoration. The sleeve is of the bishop order and is made without a lining. The

skirt is finished with a three-inch hem and tucks or rows of insertion may be added if liked. A dainty frock for a small maid is of fine white nainsook with yoke or all-over nainsook or cambric embroidery and the bertha collar trimmed with insertion and edging to match. Cashmere trimmed with baby ribbon will be satisfactory or chambray or madras for morning wear.

2207--Lorimer Coat.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. This stylish but simple design may be made a simple or elaborate as desired. The back is fitted to the figure and the front is plain and double-breasted. The shield may be made of the same or a contrasting material. The



cuffs and collar are trimmed with fur and edged with lace. An elaborate garment may be made of dark blue velvet, trimmed with ermine fur. For more serviceable wear, red cloth trimmed with black fur would look well or it may be made of cloth simply finished with machine stitching.

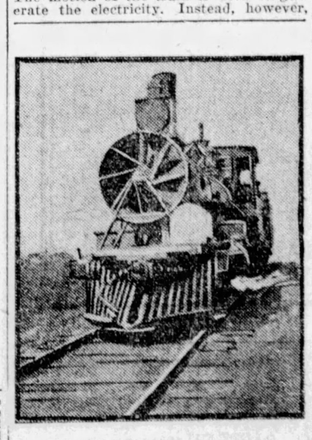
DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ELECTRICAL CAR LIGHTING.

A novel idea in lighting trains by electricity is the Gullott system, which has been experimented with successfully on a small scale on an important road and is now to be applied to an express train. The motion of the train is used to generate the electricity. Instead, however,



of taking this power from the car axle, it is furnished by a rotary fan attached to the front end of the locomotive, as shown in the illustration.

The fan is located close to the boiler head and presents a moving and cutting surface to the air pressure, causing the air to travel to the outer end of the fan's blades until discharged. No air pressure is massed on the flat surface of the boiler head but the curved surfaces of the fan blades utilize the traveling air and thereby generate power. The fan cutting through the air revolves swiftly and does not add to the resistance of the air nor retard the speed of the train. No gale of wind is required to cause the fan to operate; the ordinary pressure of the train moves it sufficiently to generate the electrical energy required to light any train and leave a large surplus for ventilating fans and other purposes. The apparatus so located does not obstruct the view of the engineer nor offer any objectionable complications.

The dynamo is located either on or under the pilot and is direct-connected to the fan by a special device. A storage battery is located on the tender or underneath each car; and so equipped automatically, with cut-outs as to properly govern the flow of current from dynamo to battery. It is evident that the cost of illumination will be only the expense of installing and maintaining this apparatus.

Recent tests on a train running 45 miles per hour resulted in the development of 4.5 KW. per hour, which amount of energy is sufficient to charge the storage battery so that it will illuminate a train of five cars seven hours per night and leave the battery with nearly its maximum charge, due to the continuous operation of the fan. On high speed trains greater power and efficiency are obtainable.

Railroad officials are giving freight trains equal rights with passenger trains out of Pittsburg in an effort to lift the freight blockade.

WU'S FAREWELL.

He Issues a Farewell Address to the American People.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—Former Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang has made public the following farewell to the American people:

"People—It is nearly six years ago since I came here, and during my residence in America I have found it very pleasant.

"On the whole, I have been received in a very kind and courteous way by the American people, the highest officials and all.

"Before leaving this hospitable shore, I want to express my grateful appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy shown to me by all classes of people I have come in contact with. I shall carry with me very pleasant remembrances of my stay. I am glad to notice that the friendly relations between this country and mine have been always cordial, and within the last few years closer than before, and I hope this state of things will long continue.

"As to the future of China, politically and commercially, I will say I have been away from my own country nearly six years, and although people think that it is not progressing, but is standing still, when I go back I will see many things that are new to me. China is progressing. It being such a large country, with such a large population and with people educated and brought up in such a conservative way, you cannot, although the idea of reform is taking root, expect it to make a sudden and radical change as you might think possible in a smaller country; but, nevertheless, China has made reasonable reforms in many ways within the last few years. Her commerce will be developed and will be increased with that of this country. This Pacific coast, in particular, would reap a large harvest by having a larger trade with China."

SAGASTA ACCUSED OF BEING ALFONSO'S FAVORITE

Madrid, Nov. 21.—The uproar in the chamber of deputies yesterday which was caused by the attack of Senor Romero Robledo on Premier Sagasta, continued throughout the evening and the premier withdrew from the chamber. The president of the house closed the sitting amid protests from the members of the opposition and cries of "There is no government!"

The trouble grew out of a speech by Premier Sagasta in which he expressed surprise at the interpretation which had been given to the recent ministerial crisis. Senor Romero Robledo reproached the premier with his political antecedents. He declared that Senor Sagasta was not the leader of a party, but the favorite of the king, a statement which occasioned an angry debate.

Cost of Celebrity in Small Change.

It may strike some people that one of the joys of being a celebrity is having a minute, now and then, to think about it, but this indulgence would be denied successful actor-folk if the public had its way. They expect the players to entertain them, not only in the theatre, for which they are willing to pay, but all the rest of the time outside for nothing.

Miss Henrietta Crosman can bear witness to these demands on stage-folk. One week's experience proves it, her first at Wallack's Theatre in The Sword of the King. In the six days following the opening night in New York city Miss Crosman received requests from three women's clubs to appear before their members afternoons and deliver addresses. The promoters of these undertakings were kind enough to consent that Miss Crosman could select her own subject to talk about, so long as it related to the stage.

Then attempts were made by four magazines to have her write for them over her signature. Furthermore, efforts were made at least twice a day to interview her for publication. Two photographers wished her to pose for a series of pictures, and one enterprising individual wanted her to go to his office so a photographer with a snapshot camera could strike her off while another person interviewed her for a magazine about acting.

A well-known artist employed Miss Crosman's manager to induce her to sit for him in costume as the subject for a painting. Still another artist desired to use her as a study for a series of etchings.

To all these requests were added seventeen letters from women asking for photographs or autographs, any number of appeals for charity or free seats at the theatre, besides five pressing invitations to be the guest of honor at teas or other

MISS CROSMAN.
As Philippa, in The Sword of the King.

afternoon functions.

All of which goes to show that fame, too, has its disadvantages.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 21.—The monument to mark the center of population of the United States has been placed in position in Bartholomew county. A large crowd of farmers from surrounding towns met early in the morning to witness the ceremony.

The monument bears the simple inscription: "Center of Population, 1900." It is in an out-of-the-way place and a marker has been erected which will direct travelers to the spot.

Yorkshire, Bradford and Leeds manufacturers complain exports to United States are decreasing; American tariff declared to stimulate home production and lessen buying abroad.

New Life to Weak Men

Old Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

To the men who have tried every known remedy to revive their waning power or lost manhood, and have given up in despair, the following message comes as a

Chief of Staff, State Medical Institute.

most blessed promise. This new discovery restores all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts. It gives the warmth, strength and development just where it is needed, and cures at once all the ills and troubles that come of years of misuse of the functions, for it has been an absolute success in all cases. A simple request to the State Medical Institutes, 1922 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of these free trial packages, in a plain wrapper, without any marks to identify its contents or where it comes from. The Institute has had so many inquiries from men who are unable to leave home on their business to be treated, that it has perfected this splendid home treatment and sends it in free trial packages to all parts of the world to show just how easy and simple it is to be cured at home of any sexual weakness when this marvelous new sexual discovery is employed. The Institute makes no restrictions and any man who writes will receive by mail a free trial of this wonderful remedy absolutely free. Those who write need have no fear of any publicity, as the State Medical Institute is an old established institution, incorporated by the State for 50 years.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—As the result of a raid conducted by the local police authorities on houses of ill repute, it is announced that evidence will be adduced which will warrant action by the United States authorities. It is charged that a syndicate, having for its purpose traffic in young girls, is operating on both sides of the Atlantic, and that agents are scattered broadcast to lure girls from their homes, especially in foreign countries, to lives of depravity in this and other cities. The investigation was primarily inspired by the German consular service, and the raid resulted in the arrest of 113 girls and a number of men, some of the latter suspected of being agents in the sinister business. District Attorney Weaver has taken charge of the matter and all of the defendants were held to bail for a further hearing, the proprietors of the houses raided being required to furnish $1,500 bonds and the inmates $600.

The man suspected by the police of being the leader in the conspiracy here has thus far evaded arrest, but the authorities express confidence in their ability to shortly apprehend him.

An important arrest was made in the person of Abe Fink, who, the police assert, is one of the distributing agents in the "slave" trade. Nat Swartz and Louis Schoen, arrested in the raid, are said to occupy similar positions.

The investigation concerns principally the resorts wherein are located German and Hebrew girls. The police say they will be able to prove that the head of the nefarious trade here has regularly forwarded money to the procuring agent in Halle, Germany. J. S. Rogers, commissioner of immigration at this port, said that the inspection of immigrants here is so rigid as to render the importation of girls for immoral purposes almost impossible.

Director of Public Safety English, Superintendent of Police Quirk, Mr. Rogers and Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf devoted much time to questioning the inmates of the raided resorts, and the police assert they are accumulating sufficient evidence to prove the conspiracy to be international in its scope. Commissioner Rogers will report the result of his investigation to the Federal authorities.

The crime is punishable by five years' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000 for each offense.

VACATED THE OFFICE.

Indianapolis, Nov. 21.—Governor Durbin today notified Sheriff Dudley, of Sullivan county, that his office was vacant and the coroner becomes sheriff ex-officio. The Indiana law provides that a sheriff shall vacate his office when a prisoner in his charge is lynched and the lynching of the negro Dillard last night brought Dudley under its provisions. The sheriff has the right under the law to ask to be reinstated, but he must show that he was powerless to protect his prisoner.

NOT ENOUGH CARS.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 21.—The effect of the congestion which the Pennsylvania Railroad is experiencing on account of a shortage of locomotives and cars was first felt here yesterday, when a number of collieries were shut down because of a lack of cars. Several train crews were suspended and some locomotives were shipped to the West.

Socialist Vote 400,000.

Girard, Kas., Nov. 24.—The "Appeal to Reason," having completed a canvass, places the socialistic vote in the United States at the recent election at 400,000. The heaviest Socialistic vote was polled in Massachusetts, 36,435.

FREE DELIVERY.

Splendid Work Done to Develop the System by a Toledo Man.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.

Ohio people may well feel a pardonable pride in the work of the rural free delivery, the scope and developments of which have just been made known in the annual report of Mr. A. W. Machen, the general superintendent of this department of the public service. Mr. Machen is an Ohio man. He came here from Toledo at the very inception of the work, and it has grown under his management and care. He is more conversant with it than any other man and is the executive officer who carries out the policy of the postmaster general. Mr. Machen has an office on the fourth floor of the new postoffice building on Pennsylvania avenue. Here from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon he is as busy as any man in Washington. It is a marvelous scheme which daily passes under his supervision and

AUGUST MACHEN.

which he is obliged to keep in order. Every section of the country is touched, and thousands of people are connected with it in different ways. There is first in importance, next to Mr. Machen, what is known as the flying squadron. This consists of five men, located in convenient places, who are sent from place to place and state to state to investigate as to the advisability of locating new routes or to look into and report upon complaints. Ohio has one of these, Mr. Thomas Haupt, of Findlay. Next come the special agents, under whose direction certain territory is placed, generally a state or two, sometimes half a dozen. Under them are sub-agents, and under the sub-agents other agents, and so on down to the carriers who drive along the country roads in every kind of weather distributing and collecting mail and putting the farmer in close touch with the busy world outside.

Every movement of all these thousands of men is directed by Mr. Machen from his Washington office. He knows where each of the flying squadron, each of the special agents, each of the sub-agents is every day. You go to him, and he is as affable and approachable as any official here, and ask "Where is Special Agent Gaitree today?"—Gaitree is an Ohio man located at Marietta—and Mr. Machen will touch an electric button. A clerk comes in carrying a chart, which is a daily chronicle of the doings of all the agents in the country. He will run his finger down this until he strikes Gaitree's name. Then he will say Gaitree is at Marietta, or Wheeling, W. Va., or Portsmouth, or Chillicothe, or any one of a dozen places he is likely to be in. But the chart is not the only means by which the goings of the men are followed. A large map of the United States hangs on the wall back of his desk. In this are placed little flags of different colors, each representing a man. As the agents move from place to place the flags go with them and are always a faithful index of where each one is. The system is so simple and yet so accurate as to excite your comment and admiration. A dispatcher could not watch the movement of trains with more zealous care than Mr. Machen exercises over the work of his agents.

The public, as a rule, has no idea as to the rapid and substantial growth of the rural free delivery. It reads almost like a fairy tale. In 1898 the appropriation needed was but $50,000, and the routes in operation 148. For the current fiscal year the appropriation is $7,000,000, and the routes in operation 11,650. The carriers travel 275,000 miles a day, reach 7,000,000 people and cover an area of 300,000 square miles. This is nearly one-third of the total area which it is hoped to cover and which is considered available. At the present rate of increase the 1,000,000 square miles which are looked upon as eligible will be reached by carriers within the next three years. Forty thousand carriers will then be required, and the annual cost will be about $24,000,000.

But vast and startling as the cost is Mr. Machen believes that within a few years, as the people in the rural districts come to more fully realize the benefit of the delivery and take advantage of it, the receipts will equal the expense and the department become self-sustaining. Last year, in communities where the service extends the increase in receipts was 10 per cent, almost equal to the increase in free delivery cities. As the work goes on and reforms are inaugurated as they suggest themselves there will be a less expense in proportion to the territory covered, with an increased income. That is the inevitable rule.

It is doubtful if any other work in connection with the postal department can be found where so much has been accomplished in so brief a time and in so satisfactory a way. Moreover, it has all been done under the direction of one man, and he a man from Ohio. Small wonder former Postmaster-General Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, says:

"Mr. Machen has administered the system from the beginning through all its marvelous development with signal ability and judgment and his knowledge of its details and workings is unequaled."

St. Louis exposition officials have decided upon ivory white as the color for the buildings.

SALESMEN'S TRIALS.

Bad Food Is One of Them.

Road traveling is rather hard on salesmen. Irregular hours, indifferent hotels and badly cooked food play smash with their digestion.

An old Philadelphia traveler tells how he got the start of his troubles by using Grape-Nuts. "For years I was troubled with a bad stomach, which gave me constant headaches and pains all through my body, caused by eating improper food. I spent considerable money on doctors, who said I had indigestion, and after taking medicine for a year and it doing me no good, I decided to go on a diet, but the different cereals I ate did not help me. If it hadn't been for the advice of a friend to try Grape-Nuts, I might be ailing yet.

I commenced to feel better in a short time after using the food; my indigestion left me; stomach regained its tone so that I could eat anything, and headaches stopped. I have gained in weight, and have a better complexion than I had for years. At many hotels, the salesmen will have nothing in the line of cereals but Grape-Nuts, as they consider it not only delicious, but also beneficial for their health in the life they lead." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Have You Heard of the Cure of Frederic Hamimann?

He was sent to Vienna by the New York Journal and was ***Cured of Consumption*** by Prof. Adolf Hoff.

It means the furthest point yet reached in the treatment of the disease which has hitherto been finiversally regarded as incurable.

An AMERICAN BUREAU for the Prof. Hoff Medicine has been established. It conducts its business on the same ethical lines as physicians and has enlisted the co-operation of hundreds of physicians and societies.

Prof. Hoff's idea is to ***Cure Consumption*** and NOT to make money.

He is one of the world's greatest scientists. If, in a philanthropic spirit, you desire to aid in the campaign instituted by the AMERICAN BUREAU—if you know one or several with consumption or threatened with it—fill out the coupon below.

This is the greatest charitable work ever undertaken.

American Bureau, Prof. Hoff's Cure.
3d Ave. and 10th St., New York.

Please send the Hoff Book and all other literature on consumption, furnished free by you, to

Name..... Address.....
Name..... Address.....
Name..... Address.....
T. B. Yours truly.....

MINERS' DISEASES.

Medical Testimony Given Before the Strike Commission.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 21.—The examination of Dr. R. H. Gibbons, of Scranton, was immediately resumed when the anthracite strike commission met today. He said that the occupation of a miner subjects a man to pleurisy, gout, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, sciatica and other diseases. He believed the day would come when men will be subject to medical examination before they undertake mining. Children, he said, who have suffered from any form of disease of the respiratory passages, bronchitis or pneumonia, should never be permitted in the mines under the age of 15 years, because they should have a chance to eliminate the predisposing factor in the case of so-called miners' asthma.

Dr. Gibbons then described the surface indications of miners' asthma, his testimony in respect not differing essentially from that given by other expert witnesses.

On further examination Dr. Gibbons said he did not mean to be judged as saying that miners form an unhealthy class, but that they are debilitated and run down. He spoke of the necessity for improved ambulance service at the different collieries.

The witness was cross-examined by James H. Torrey, for the Delaware & Hudson company. In reply to a question Dr. Gibbons said he did not believe there was an ambulance in the entire coal regions that had sterile blankets or that the vehicle was sterile.

"In fact," said the doctor, "they are a bunch of infection. Every ambulance carries death and disease to every unfortunate miner who is placed in it."

Dr. Gibbons was followed by Dr. Eugene J. Butler, a member of the central poor board of Luzerne county, who testified that 70 per cent of those in one of the poor houses of Luzerne county were miners, and that 40 per cent were crippled by accidents in and about the mines. Many of these, he said, had become insane through worry over their affliction. A man who works a few years as a miner, he declared, is not fit for anything else.

A. H. McClintock, representing the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, cross-examined the witness, and asked if it was not true that a large number of the professional men and merchants in Wilkesbarre were men whose fathers and grandfathers had been employed in the mines.

"If that is so," the witness replied, "the fathers and grandfathers were the wise fellows who got out in time. They were not men who worked for twenty or twenty-five years in the mines."

Dr. Butler was excused and the Rev. Dr. Roberts was called to the stand, his examination being conducted by Mr. Darrow, for the mine workers. He reiterated his belief, expressed in his book, that an intelligent and persistent combination among miners for the maintenance of prices and rates of wages would secure a just share of the profit for the workers.

In answer to Commissioner Clark, Dr. Roberts defined the use of the words, "anthracite syndicate," in his book by saying he had reached the conclusion that there was an understanding among the operators to adjust their cases and regulate the trade. This conclusion he had reached from personal investigation.

"In view of the last strike," Mr. Darrow asked, "and everything that has occurred since, have your views as to the desirability of collective bargaining in the anthracite regions been modified or strengthened or have they changed at all?"

"Strengthened decidedly," the witness replied.

After reading extracts from an article in a magazine supposed to have been written by Dr. Roberts, Mr. Darrow asked what was the temper of both parties during the five months of the strike. The witness replied that it was a condition of war and that both sides were intemperate. Dr. Roberts, in reply to a question as to what wages a man should receive to maintain the American standard of living, said that he would place the poverty line at $575 per annum. Under that amount he said the miner and his family would suffer physically, intellectually and mentally.

The commission adjourned until tomorrow so that the commissioners could confer regarding a suggested adjournment for a week or ten days in order to allow both sides to prepare their documentary evidence.

Before adjourning Justice Gray said: "According to the suggestion just made by counsel that an interval of time be allowed for the preparation of the documentary evidence regarding wages and for a possible agreement as to certain facts and figures which would forward the work of this commission, the commission hopes that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement on nearly all if not all the matter now controversy and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides that we aid them in such an effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of and which have been the subject and study of our examinations might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit and with the purpose of facily adjusting them. We hope, gentlemen, that th einterval of time to be granted may be availed of with this end in view. Of course, in the meantime, we shall proceed with the work before us as we have begun it."

Early Spanish Peanuts, Artichokes and Seed Beans for sale; J. H. VanNess, Sheridan, Mich. R.Fr.D. No.1

Farms for Sale:—100 farms in Michigan; fine list to select from; fine water, lakes and streams; fine fruit; fine, productive, healthy country, prices low. A. D. CADWALLADER, Hastings, Michigan.

Engineers, Firemen, Machinists and Electricians, send for 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers to obtain engineer's license; address Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, Room 608, 18 S. 4th., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870.

Our Salesmen Make $10 DAILY. Agents wanted. Catalogue and portraits 25c. Family Records 5c. Pictures and Frames wholesale, prices the lowest. F. W. Williams & Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept. A.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $15 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FREE: A Beautiful Stick Pin to parties ordering our goods. Send for our free Catalogue and Holiday list of household goods, and learn all about it. Yame, Exline & Co., 50 Mather Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Virginia Lands

Productive soil, delightful climate. Free Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Incorp., Richmond, Va.

Young Widow, alone, my husband died three years ago and left me $11,000 life insurance; my parents have since died leaving me property amounting to over $20,000. I wish to marry a kind, honest gentlemen to whom I can trust my happiness and my fortune. If sincere, answer, and give description of yourself. MARION, GRANT WORKS, ILLINOIS.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $5.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MISS L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $8.80 to $9.50 a day. Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

OBERLIN'S NEW PRESIDENT

Oberlin, O., Nov. 20.—At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Oberlin college yesterday, Dr. Henry Churchill King was elected to the presidency of that institution to succeed the late Dr. John Henry Barrows, deceased.

Dr. King was born in Hillsdale, Mich., September 18, 1858. Most of his college experience has been connected with the

DR. HENRY C. KING.

institution of which he is now president. In 1879 he received from Oberlin the degree of A. B. In 1883 Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. From 1879 to 1882 he was professor of Latin and mathematics is Oberlin. The following two years were spent in study at Harvard. For the years between 1891 and 1897, Dr. King was a student in Berlin. Since 1897 he has been directly connected with Oberlin. He was made dean of Oberlin in 1891, declining the presidency of the Chicago Theological seminary to take the place.

Dr. King is an author and lecturer of note.

FRICK'S GIFT.

Pittsburg, Nov. 24.—"Henry Clay Frick, the former coal magnate, will give to the city of Pittsburg a great university that will make the much talked of polytechnical school of Andrew Carnegie look like thirty cents."

These were the exact words of a statement issued by a close friend of Mr. Frick, who is thoroughly conversant with all of his affairs. The gentleman refused to permit his name to be used, but there is not a doubt of the authenticity of the statement. Since Mr. Frick left the Carnegie Steel company, after what he claimed was a rough deal from Mr. Carnegie, the two have been bitter enemies. Mr. Frick has done everything in his power to make the efforts of Mr. Carnegie look cheap.

According to the authority given, Mr. Frick will not only pay for the buildings, but will donate the ground and then set aside $2,500,000 as an endowment fund, and as much in addition as may be necessary. Mr. Carnegie in making donations has always stipulated that the city shall furnish the site and pay for maintenance.

Evacuation of Shanghai.

Shanghai, Nov. 24.—The evacuation of this city by the foreign garrisons has begun, the Japanese being the first to withdraw their troops.

The Household.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Thanksgiving week is the one of all others when it is wise to make a business of counting one's blessings, instead of carefully numbering the pains.

Thursday.

The old prophets used to say: "Then shall the trees of the wood sing out. The valleys shout: they also sing. When the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." That meant that everything was glad and grateful.

Friday.

Cultivate always the thankful spirit. Even misfortunes may thus be made to show a bright side by the effect upon the character that follows.

Saturday.

Every moral and beneficent faculty should have its vibrations of special activity. Thanksgiving week is the time for the loving expression of gratitude for the Divine goodness.

Sunday.

Listening to the spirit with a mournful mind, life "seems to us all a wail of sorrow. We do not hear the undertone of love. When we are done with our complaints all voices become melodious."

Monday.

When we have got the right grip we can readily lift any weight that is ours, to lift. We can throw any difficulty with which we have to wrestle. Try to realize this and be thankful.

Tuesday.

Be glad! Be thankful! Let this be the burden of your thought from day to day. Then will you find light rather than darkness; joy instead of grief.

One Of Many Causes For Thanksgiving

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Thanksgiving Day is coming!

Oh, the visions which it brings of fun and feast and frolic; of happy homecomings and family merry-makings!

Let us all be glad and thankful.

Let us count our blessings o'er and o'er and strive to forget on that day the pains and disappointments which the passing year has held.

Let us look for the shining of the light beyond the clouds and rejoice that its radiance is never dimmed in reality, even though darkened to our sight for a season.

What have we to be thankful for as a nation?

There are many things which rush to the thought at this question, but only to one will time and space be given today. It concerns every human being in the length and breadth of this beautiful, wonderful land—beautiful and wonderful in spite of the plague spots that show Love is not yet King. This one thing that should gladden the heart and thrill it with thankfulness, is the arousing consciousness of the needs of the children, the recognition of the fact that only through their careful training can the shaping of higher national ideals come, and the ethical and spiritual progress made which the Twentieth Century demands of this people. The United States is today the leader of the world in what pertains to material growth. It remains for her now to uplift humanity through the mental and moral education of her children.

Some will ask: "What would you? We have a splendid system of public schools, the doors of which are not shut against the poorest laborer's child. Free libraries are multiplying everywhere, and even country neighborhoods find their intellectual needs supplied by those which are sent from place to place at nominal cost."

All this is true, but all has not been done that may be, so long as there are thousands of children of tender age who are toiling in factories and tenement sweatshops,—an age when to learn what to do with their lives they should be in the schoolroom, or out in the open air and sunshine. Something must be wofully wrong in an economic system which renders such conditions possible in our cities as those described by Jacob Riis in The Battle with the Slums, or are faithfully pictured in these lines, the author of which I do not know:

Oh, little elfin faces,
Oh, wise-eyed little faces,
The wizened, aged faces of little tots one meets,
When laggard footsteps dally
In fetid lane and alley,
The strange and stunted figures—the children of the streets!

The breath that's blowing over
The scented field of clover,
The dewy sward of meadow, the smell of new-mown hay,
The song of each new comer
That fills the choir of summer,
They never know, whose lives are spent within these walls of gray.

They never know! Only think of it! "They never know a greening thing, nor song of singing bird!"

Well may Jacob Riis say, "the problem of the children is the problem of the state." So long as these things are possible, there is much to be done, for good citizenship cannot be the fruitage of a childhood thus dwarfed and stunted, and familiar with vice. And so it is not idle to say that on this Thanksgiving Day of the first year of the Twentieth Century the whole nation may well be thankful that it is awakening, slowly though it be, to the truth that it is All of the children in the land who are to be cared for, and their physical, mental and moral health secured, and not a part only.

In this movement which is growing constantly stronger, women's clubs have had much to do. The day is past when it can be said truthfully that these clubs are devoted to the superficial things of life, and no intelligent observer of passing events will now take that attitude. Women all over the country are rousing, not only to the need of a complete education for their own little ones, but their hearts are thrilling to the thought of what ought to be done for the waifs of humanity whose necessity is greater because of their environment. Through these organizations their conviction is finding no uncertain expression in movements full of promise for the future.

An example of this is found right here in our own city of Toledo, for to the Women's clubs was due the success of the merry outings given to thousands of children last summer. And women are giving of their best thought to the endeavor to secure equal privileges, not only in obtaining a mental equipment in the school, but that ethical training which comes from the enjoyment of wholesome pleasures. The result of all this thought and effort cannot fail to be finally evident in higher community and national ideals, a stronger spirit of fraternity, and a sweeping away of some of the evils that now darken our horizon. For in the words of Browning—

"Man may live at first
The animal life; but is there nothing more?
In due time let him critically learn
How he lives; and the more he gets to know
Of his own life's adaptabilities,
The more joy-giving will his life become."

Turning now from considering this one of the great causes for national thanksgiving, let us think what the coming day will mean to us individually. It may be more or less a glad Thanksgiving, according to the strength of our effort to see what is bright and beautiful in the world; to drive the shadows backward; to forget self in the joy of those around us.

And if perchance there is in the home circle a vacant chair, if some dear face in which the lovelight was always bright, has vanished, still let us be thankful, for the loved one has but gone—

"Out of the hitherwhere into the YON—
The land that the Lord's love rests upon"
and there awaits our coming.

The Cozy Corner

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Proverbs.

"Praise the Lord O my soul, and forget not all His benefits. Praise the Lord who saveth thy life from destruction and crownest thee with mercy and loving kindness.' Who forgiveth all thy sins and healeth all thine iniquities."—Ps. 103.

This Not the Only Day for Thanksgiving.

The day appointed by the President of the United States to be observed as a time for rendering thanks to the Giver of all things, is here, and from one end to the other of our land, happy parties are enjoying the family reunions to which they have been looking forward with longing hearts for many months.

Of course it is right and proper that a day should be set apart for a general thanksgiving by all the people who have received so much from the hand of the Lord as we of the United States have, but why should we not consider every day as a day for returning thanks for our individual blessings? For the mercies we receive, and quite as much for the things we do not receive.

I think that we sometimes fail to recognize these negative blessings as we should. If we sleep and rest, night after night, with no danger coming near us, we take it as a part of our due, but let our sleep be broken; let us be keptawake for even one night by sickness—either ourselves or some member of our family; by fire or sudden danger—then we realize that sleep is indeed a blessing for which we should be very thankful.

We read in our daily paper of someone who has been killed, or badly injured by accident, or carelessness, and we say, "How shocking," or "it is too bad," but how seldom do we realize that it is only because we have been preserved by a higher power that these accidents did not befall us. We had gone over the same streets, taken the same risks during the day that others did, and yet we hardly think it is worth giving thanks for, that we have escaped a similar fate.

And if, perchance, we do think thus, do we always say so and express in words our thankfulness to God that He has kept us from harm. If we did, every day would be a day of thanksgiving and we should be so filled with joy that we should strive to pass some of it on to others each day, and not save ourselves and our good deeds for the one day in the year when the President reminds us that it is our bounden duty to give thanks.—Aunt Joe.

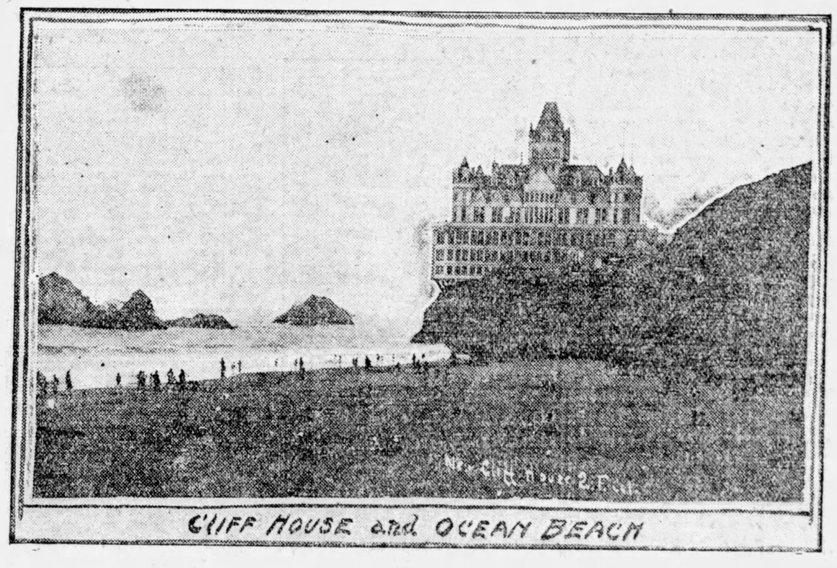
THE BOY ISCOMIN' HOME.

I tell you it is busy times jest now for me and marm,
The Boy is comin' home to spend Thanksgivin' on the farm:
'Tis ten long years since he went West to mingle in its strife,
He's done first-rate, and, furthermore, he's got a western wife.
We got the letter yesterday, and marm she laid awake
Full half the night to praise the Lord and think what she must bake.
If I should feed the turkey now as she declares I must,
Why, long before Thanksgivin' he would swell all up and bust;
I've had to grind the choppin'-knife and go to choppin' mince,
And things are brewin' rich and fine and fit to feed a prince.
The Boy, he writ for chicken-pie, "With double crust," says he,
"And mixed with cream, that lovely pie you used to make for me."
He wants a big red apple from the hillside Northern Spy,
And butternuts—I've got 'em round the stovepipe, brown and dry;
He wants to lay the fire himself with maple hard and sound,
And pop some corn upon the hearth when all are gathered round.
He wants the things he used to have when he was but a lad,
'Tis somewhat strange, it may be, but it makes us mighty glad;
We're both a little whiter, but our love, depend upon't,
Is jest as green and striddy as the hills of old Vermont.
It flustered marm a bit at first about the western wife,
What she should do for one so fine and used to city life;
But tucked between the Boy's big sheets she found a little slip,
She read it with a happy tear, a gently quivering lip:
"Dear mother," them's her very words, "I write this on the sly,
So don't tell John, but make for him a big, big pumpkin pie;
I know it will delight him, for he still is but a boy—
His mother's boy—and so he fills his wife's glad heart with joy."
And so, you see, 'tis busy times jest now for me and marm,
The Boy is comin' home to spend Thanksgivin' on the farm.

—John Mervin Hull, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Thanksgiving at the Golden Gate.

The chances are ten to one that a San Francisco Thanksgiving morning will dawn clear and bright, with a sky above as blue as the bluest turquoise, and an atmosphere like that of a perfect October day in the states this side of the Rockies. There are flowers, flowers everywhere, and golden sunshine, and a holiday tang in the air that conquers care and sorrow and seems to start every one to rejoicing. Californians are a holiday-loving people. They seize the least excuse to hold high carnival, and begin the evening before to inaugurate a day of festival.

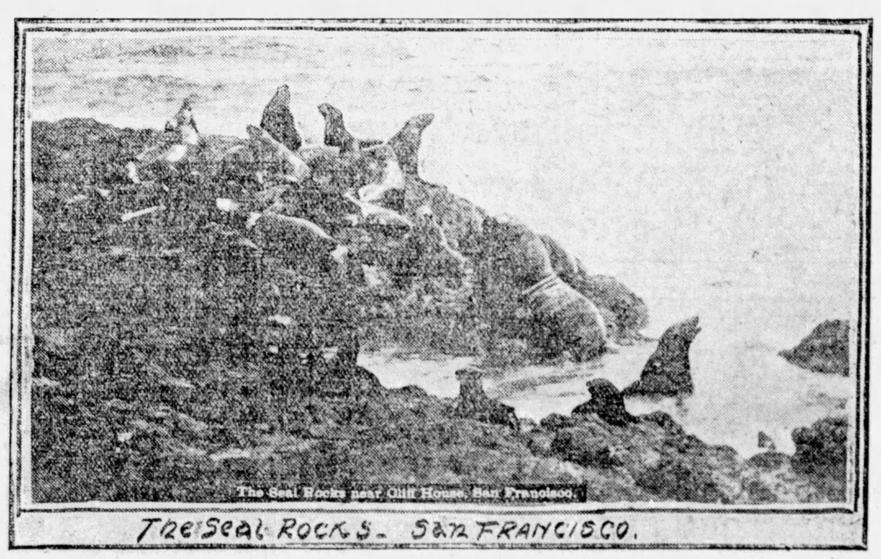


CLIFF HOUSE and OCEAN BEACH

If there have been early rains, the foothills clustering round the bay like the setting of a jewel, are green and velvety, and the flowers of summer turn back to blossom in a glorious resurrection. On the street corners are vendors with hot, roasted chestnuts as large as the buckeyes of Ohio, and trays of fresh dates, and new figs, round and plump, dried in the sun and powdered with fine sugar. The baskets of the strolling flower merchants are heaped to overflowing with the queens of the autumn, chrysanthemums, marvels in size and a riot of color. But even their supremacy is rivaled by the purple violets whose strength lies in their numbers and their penetrating, all-pervading fragrance. There are myriads of other flowers besides, and the fruit stands repeat the color glory with their heaps of black, and purple, green, and white, and crimson grapes, yellow apples and apples of rosy hue, tomato-colored pomegranates and persimmons, and the soft wood tints of the nuts lately harvested.

The football game between the "teams" of Stanford College and the University of California is "the event" of the day. The college boys and their followers take the city by storm, and their "slogan" resounds through the thoroughfares from early morn until the night has grown gray and old. The trains from Palo Alto, the home of Stanford College, are freighted with young men and maids coming to the battle. The ferry-boats from Berkeley, across the bay, the seat of the University of California, carry crowds as great, hastening to the scene of conflict to meet victory or defeat. The scarlet of Stanford and the blue and gold of Berkeley flutter in broad streamers of ribbon, and when youthful exuberance can no longer be restrained, "college yells" rent the air, Berkeley and Stanford striving to out-shout each other.

There are other events and diversions aside from the football game. In Mechanics' Hall, an enormous building covering a block of ground bounded by four streets, the Salvation Army feeds a hungry horde of thousands. The theatres offer "special attractions" and at an early hour display the signs that read, "standing room only." At the Cliff House, a popular resort on the shores of the Pacific, the glass-enclosed balconies are thronged with people, feasting to the strains of music. Out on Seal Rocks, facing the Cliff House windows, the seals are a never-failing source of interest as they drag their clumsy bodies across their barren, rocky domain, or plunge into the ocean from which they emerge, sleek and glossy, to lie basking in the sun, expressing their emotions in sounds that resemble the barking of a multitude of dogs.



The Seal Rocks near Cliff House, San Francisco.

THE SEAL ROCKS - SAN FRANCISCO.

Down on the broad sweep of beach is another crowd of holiday-makers. In the Sutro baths, a great building perched on the declivity of the bluffs, hundreds splash in the swimming tanks, bathing in water warmed to tropical heat, and breathing air the temperature of the tropics. At Golden Gate park, which blooms like the Garden of Eden the year around, there is an open-air band concert, avenues filled with carriages, green sward for the children's playground and a wonderful aviary with plants and trees through which wing and sing birds from many countries. And there is a large cage of Australian squirrels, beautiful animals with silvery gray coats and plume-like tails, who frolic like kittens and keep house amicably with the burrowing, mischievous gophers. And there are conservatories holding strange plants and palms, and there is a Japanese tea house set in a miniature garden where one drinks creamless tea from tiny cups, and eats crisp little cakes served on doll tables by doll-like men and women. And there is a museum in a quaint, Egyptian building where one may see many wonders of the world and read from relics of the past, the history of pioneer days in California.

From the Presidio, a military station, there are the hill-surrounded, white-capped, rushing waves of San Francisco bay to watch, with ships from far-away lands of the South Seas gliding in and out of the Golden Gate, fishing boats with bright-colored sails, flashing and dipping on the face of the waters, and here and there a sudden splash, flinging aloft glittering drops that tell of the leap of some sportive porpoise, throwing his body like an acrobat, to disappear, head downwards, into the deep, deep sea.

Over all is the vast dome of cerulean blue, the scented, heady, exhilarating air, the feeling that all the world is going mad with joy, the sunshine and the flowers, and—not "the tinkly temple bells," but the robust college "yells," the reveille of youth, the pean of Thanksgiving day in San Francisco.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Christmas Suggestions

No sooner are the Thanksgiving festivities over than we must begin to prepare for Christmas, and the "fore handed" woman has not waited even so long to begin the presents she expects to give. She has made her offerings during the long summer afternoons while enjoying her vacation, and employed every leisure hour in filling the box or drawer, devoted to Christmas remembrances, so that now, even though but a few weeks intervene, she has no fears lest she fail to be ready.

But there are those who are prevented by one and another reason, from doing this, and to such these hints sent by a new contributer, will be most welcome, telling, as they do, of gifts easily made, pretty and inexpensive.

In making Christmas gifts it is really a saving to provide for a large number of friends—especially if they are such friends as need the same things—for in that case materials can be purchased in larger quantities and used more economically than when a single article is made, and in making several of a kind, one grows proficient with practice, and can accomplish better results, with less trouble.

In making these trifles, it is very convenient to be able to have some things that will assist in beautifying the tree, and be appropriate gifts, as well. Under this head comes Powder Balls. They appear to be fluffy rosettes, like little snowballs, but being filled with talcum powder, are suitable for the baby's dainty basket to delight maid or matron as an adjunct to the toilet table, and to cause the old bachelor to smile as he uses them after shaving.

To make them, requires two-thirds ounce of split zephyr for each, a little baby ribbon and a threat or two of colored silk for the finish of the edge. With crochet hook and white zephyr, chain five stitches, join, chain three and fill in the circle with treble stitches; make a second row widening so as to make a perfectly flat mat. In this way make six rows of loose crochet; then chain six and make twelve, triple-stitches between every second and third stitch, making a fluffy, ruffled border; edge this with a picot in some pretty color.

In the center of this mat tack a bag of cheese cloth filled with scented talcum powder; make a second mat like the first, omitting the border, sew this with tiny stitches over the cheesecloth bag. Then run the ribbon, to match the edge in color, through the meshes just below the border, and tie in loops by which to hang up the puffball. The powder will escape when the ball is shaken, or patted on the face and will quickly remove the shiny look from the skin after the bath.

Trilby Heart Calendars are pretty and easily made. Cut a good heart-shaped pattern from cardboard; these can be of any size preferred, but if about four inches at the greatest length, they will hold a calendar pad of convenient size for use. Cover two pieces of heart-shaped cardboard with silk, overhand the edges together and on one side fasten a little calendar pad. If pins are stuck around the edge of the heart, its usefulness will be doubled. Suspend these hearts by baby ribbons.

When these are made of many colored, bright silks they add much to the appearance of a Christmas tree. They can be made in different shapes if you wish a variety.

Another convenient addition to the toilet table is a jar of cold cream; little jars for holding this can be bought very cheaply and for one dollar sufficient material can be purchased to fill several of them. Here is a good reliable recipe for the cream:

Melt in an earthen dish (which is placed in another dish containing hot water) one-fourth ounce of white wax, add two ounces of sweet almond oil, one tablespoonful strong camphor water, four drops of oil of bitter almonds, or the same quantity of oil of rose. Mix well, take from the fire and beat constantly until it is a creamy mass; the more vigorous the beating, the finer will be the grain of the cream. When cold put in the jars which may be ornamented according to your fancy.

Another very acceptable gift is a lawn tie. One and a half yards of dotted swiss, 27 inches wide, will, when cut lengthwise, make four of these. Hem the edges by hand, turn up a hem an inch wide at each end, and then with embroidery silk, pink, blue, lavender, etc., cover all of the dots for three or four rows from each end, working over and over each dot. A pattern may be produced if you do not wish the ties to be all alike, by covering only a part of the dots, leaving spaces between of the white dots. In any way, these are very pretty and useful and make a brave showing on a tree. —Catherine Harbaugh.

Mrs. Harbaugh has promised us more of her directions for fancy work, which will be very pleasant news for those of the Blade Household who delight in making pretty things for house and home decoration.

Foo! Young'uns

Me an' Bert an' Minnie-Belle
Knows a joke, an' we won't tell!
No, we don't—'cause we don't know
Why we got to laughin' so.
We ist kep' a-laughin'.

Wind wuz blowin' in the tree—
An' wuz only ist us three
Playin' there; an' ever' one
Ketched each other, like we done,
Squintin' up there at the sun
Like we wuz laughin'.

Nothing funny anyway.
But I laughed, an' so did they—
An' we all three laughed, an' nen
Squint' our eyes an' laugh' again;
Ner we didn't p'ten'—
We wuz shore 'nough laughin'.

We ist laugh' an' laugh', tel Bert
Say he can't quit an' it hurt.
Nen I howl, an' Minnie-Belle
She tear up the grass a spell
An' ist stop her yeers an' yell
Like she'd die a-laughin'.

Never sich fool-youngens yit!
Nothin' funny—not a bit!—
But we laugh' so, tel we whoop!
Purt'-nigh like we have the croup—
All so hoarse we'd wheeze an' whoop
An' ist choke a-laughin'.

—From James Whitcomb Riley's Book of Joyous Children.

The Thanksgiving Dinner

In every large city or town, the extra dinner that comes on the day is the principal reason for thankfulness to many a family who are, at this time, remembered in a practical way by their more fortunate townsmen, these, while preparing for their own Thanksgiving dinner, being reminded of the empty cupboards of their less favored neighbors.

With us all the dinner has a great deal to do with the full appreciation of the day, being a very pleasant reminder of the blessings we have received.

To serve plenty, and, if possible, of a better quality for this dinner is well enough, but it is simply encouraging the sin of gluttony to provide such quantities of food as is sometimes thought necessary. In a menu, given in an exchange, for a Thanksgiving dinner, we find roast turkey, roast chicken, chicken pie, boiled ham, oysters and a roast of beef for the meats; these are accompanied by six kinds of vegetables, five of pickles, condiments of all kinds, four varieties of pie and eight varieties of cake, with ice cream, coffee, chocolate and cider as a finish. One would think the whole party would be "finished" at the end of such a meal, supposing they had only sampled the different things offered them.

The appetite and the capacity of the family or guests, is no larger on this than any other day, and to provide the usual quantity of food will leave a better impression on both mind and body, and, possibly, leave strength for giving thanks.

Though roast turkey is the traditional meat for this dinner, every family serves that which they prefer, be it fish, flesh or fowl, but for the benefit of any who may wish, the following bills of fare are given. They comprise a sufficient variety, are easily prepared and within the reach of every one!

Tomato or oyster soup; roast turkey or chicken; or chicken pie; mashed potatoes, with either corn, turnips or squash as a second vegetable; pickles, jelly, salad, mince or pumpkin pie, cheese, fruit, nuts and coffee.

The second is for the vegetables and consists of celery soup, nut-butter sandwiches, lentil cutlets, vegetables, turkey, cranberry jelly, fruit-salad, cottage biscuit, pumpkin pie, nuts, fruit and coffee

The Household

Around the Thanksgiving Fire

Several weeks ago Terrence O'Shaughnessy put his head carefully around the corner of the door to the school room and announced, in his best brogue, that he had an idea. Hastily rising, the Schoolmistress drew him inside and closed the door, determined that so unusual a thing as a fresh idea should not escape, and listened as Terrence went on to say that, as the fathers and mothers had heretofore prepared the Thanksgiving feasts and invited the children home to enjoy them, he thought it no more than right that "we kids" should take our turn, and proposed that the Wonder Column, being considered the most "kiddish" department of The Blade Household, should this year entertain the other members of that great constituency at a royal Thanksgiving feast.

After due discussion of the pros and cons of the undertaking, the School mistress consented to help make the plan a success, and to that end interested some of her "A class," who, in turn, promised to do all that was required of them. The Merry-Go-Rounds insisted on having a share in the fun and glory, so offered their services on the Reception committee, and were gladly welcomed.

No sooner had Mrs. O'Shaughnessy heard of what was contemplated than she offered her house, and all it contained, including her own very valuable services, promising to provide a feast that "would timpt an ipecac." Remembering a former Thanksgiving day spent in her hospitable mansion, her offer was accepted with thanks. The result of these united efforts is before you today, and your entertainers sincerely hope that you will enjoy their hospitality as fully as they enjoy offering it to you.

Contrary to custom, the Thanksgiving dinner will not be described. It is enough for you to know that it consisted of everything usually served on such occasions and was cooked, garnished and placed on the table in Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's best style—and what more could be said?

Imagine yourselves, then, seated before the great, old-fashioned fireplace in the O'Shaughnessy mansion with friends to the right and to the left, the cheery glow of the fire before you, and, in the background a long, shining mahogany table set forth with fruits, nuts, etc., for our enjoyment whenever you feel disposed to supplement the feast from which you have just arisen; then you will be "in it" and able to fully enjoy the occasion.

Terrence had made a plea for "Toasts" after dinner, being under the impression that he would make an ideal toastmaster, but the Schoolmistress having sent forth an edict that no liquid refreshments except coffee and water should be served, he was at a loss to know how the toasts would "be washed down."

"Anything so dry as to need 'washing down' had best be omitted," decided the school ma'am, "and we shall do better to let our guests follow the Quaker fashion of speaking when the spirit moves them, rather than to call them up, one by one, as if they were being catechized." So it came to pass that instead of any formal entertainment, one and another, as the afternoon rolled on, was reminded of a Thanksgiving Day of the long ago, or of some reason they had for being especially thankful, and told us of it in his or her own way.

One of the senior arithmetic class first set the ball a rolling, Mr. A. P. Woods, moved by a comfortable sense of fullness within and good fellowship without, expressed his thankfulness thus:

"We can hardly be expected to manifest that sincere and unaffected gratitude which filled the breasts of our forefathers—those venerable men who inaugurated this festival—and who, if all accounts are correct, spent a whole week in manifesting their joy, but in all sincerity we can extend our heartfelt thanks for many things, to the Giver of "every good and perfect gift."

We are thankful that we were born in a Christian land—a land of Bibles; that He has, through His mercy, preserved our lives to the present time and given us all necessary comforts, if not luxuries. That to some of us He has given children who are the staff and solace of our declining years.

We are thankful that we have a "Schoolmistress" who is so patient with our faults and blunders; that we have the Toledo Blade—that valuable paper with its items of news from all parts of the world, its Question Bureau, its Cozy Corner, its Merry-Go-Round, its Sunday school lessons, and last, but not least, its Wonder Column—(here the cheers nearly drowned his voice.) All of these have served to beguile many a weary hour for us, and for them, and our other blessings we will always be thankful.—"A. P. Woods."

In the moment's silence that followed these words, all felt that Mr. Woods had but voiced the sentiments of their own hearts.

Then "Pauline" told of a never-to-be forgotten Thanksgiving Day when she, for the first time, had a glimpse of the dark side of life:

The Thanksgiving Day which has made the most lasting impression on my mind, and for which, I then thought, I had the greatest reason for thankfulness, occurred on my fifteenth birthday anniversary. In honor of its being my "birthday," I was invited to join a Thanksgiving party at the home of my aunt, who lived seventeen miles from my home, and where there were a number of young people of my own age whom I should meet.

The celebration of two such days in one seemed to me to be a great event, and the tense excitement of the occasion made me think very little of the severe cold which, under other circumstances, would have been unbearable.

When within a few miles of our destination, we met with a slight accident, which necessitated repairs and caused considerable delay. Owing to the intense cold, we asked admission to a small house nearby, although we were reluctant to intrude at a time when we supposed its occupants would be deep in the mysteries of Thanksgiving festivities.

Imagine, if you can, our consternation at finding the children with bare feet on such a day, and no prospect in view for a dinner of any kind.

At that time I knew but little of the heartfelt thankfulness I have experienced in later years, but that visit helped me to more fully realize the blessings of a good home, where suitable recognition of the day was not only a possibility, but a pleasure.

The dainty lunch and the bon bons taken with us to pass away the time on our long ride were distributed among the children to their great delight, and a sum of money contributed by the older members of the party, was given to the mother through the medium of the children, lest she should be embarrassed were it given directly to her.

Then the driver signified his readiness to start, and we were soon speeding along with our thoughts more on the anticipated festival, than the real meaning of the day. It lacked but three minutes of the hour appointed for dinner when we reached our destination, but even then we received a welcome long to be remembered.

Now, please bear in mind my age that time, and the long, cold journey we had taken, before you judge me when I assure you that I felt that my greatest cause for thankfulness was—(I regret that we were NOT TOO LATE FOR DINNER.—"Pauline." Wis.

"Illi Nois," a merry-go-round girl, then told us how she was once very thankful for a mistake.

I remember one time I was very thankful for a mistake. I was spending Thanksgiving week with Aunt Kittie. She was not my "really" aunt, but just one of those motherly, white-haired women on whom everyone loves to run to with their troubles, or joys, sure of finding sympathy and the best of advice.

It was a great mystery to me how she ever came to marry Uncle Fritz, who must have been the attraction of opposites, I suppose. Aunt Kittie said he was "darning," but other, and less charitable people, did not hesitate to use a stronger word. He always had a hobby of some kind, and just at the time of which I write it was pure-bred chickens and turkeys. He had sold all the common fowls, so Aunt Kittie could only get an egg to use, much less a chicken.

This year she was expecting a visit from her youngest sister, lately married to a minister, and, of course, wished to make a good impression upon her new brother-in-law, and her chicken pies were famous all over the country. One morning she asked: "What shall we have for Thanksgiving, a turkey or a chicken pie?"

Uncle Fritz dropped his knife and fork and looked at her as if he thought she had taken leave of her senses. "Voman," he exclaimed, "does ben ich mir more as two dollar, mit dey goes no schicken pie in, und I have more as seeks tollar mit dot turkey."

Uncle Fritz was feeling cross, and for several days had been feeling because some dog had been destroying his chickens and eating the eggs, so we could make some allowance for him, but imagine Aunt Kittie's feelings at Thanksgiving dinner with neither chicken nor turkey, and the minister coming!

The morning before Thanksgiving day I saw her crying in the pantry and felt so sorry for her that I had almost resolved to do something desperate when Uncle Fritz came hurriedly into the house and grabbed up his gun with the remark, "I vill fix dot dog."

From the window I watched him peering around the chicken house in the direction of some bushes growing near. He fired the gun, and when the smoke cleared away I saw him jumping up and down and shaking his fist in the air, so of course I ran out to see what was the matter. He stood close to the bushes, and at his feet lay two plump chickens, the material for Aunt Kittie's Thanksgiving dinner!

"What is the matter, Uncle Fritz?" I asked innocently.

"Vot is de matter," roared he. "Donder and blitzen, mine cackling goddesses, it vos matter enough—see I haf schwest schlecht mit two of mine best layers, Ili Nois.

After we had done laughing at the anecdote, "Mizpah," a Corner mother, told a touching little story of her own experience in the times that, we hope, are forever past for her.

"Six years ago," said she, "I was in a quandary concerning how I was to get my little daughter, just two years old, any Christmas gifts. The year before had been a hard one, as there often were, had spared us but one baby, and of course, so, of course, our debts had to be paid until the next year.

"The next year our entire crop consisted of three bales of cotton, and with one-fourth of that belonging to our landlord, after paying all outstanding debts for the two years, we were left with a nearly empty pocketbook.

"I was anxious to give my baby a Merry Christmas, but we could not take for gifts that which must go for necessaries, so I took my trouble to the Lord, and asked Him to show me a way. After thinking a while, I remembered I had an embroidered handkerchief of mine, of more prosperous days, and sent it to the school teacher, who had given me that dollar. I sent to town and purchased with it some fruit and candy and a dolly. When Christmas morning were so happy to see the darling enjoying her simple gifts, and thankful to the kind Father for answering my prayer and enabling me to keep a merry Christmas."—Mizpah.

The waning afternoon warned us that many who were present would not have an opportunity to add to our pleasure by giving their experience, and so, after a call for "Hawkeye," he said:

I have so much for which to be thankful that I can scarcely make a choice, but as I reflect upon the various experiences of a married friend of mine, I think I am the most thankful woman, as I am an old maid and have never had a husband to abuse me and make a slave of me as my friend has. I am also thankful that I have no relations or friends who are slaves to the habit of drunkenness, and thankful to our dear school mistress for inviting me to this party, and to you, dear brother, Terrence O'Shaughnessy, for the kindly hospitality he has extended to us now and on former occasions.—"Hawkeye."

When the applause had subsided, Terrence responded to "Hawkeye's" request of thanks with even more than the usual alacrity—which is saying much, for those of the Household," said he, "have given the O'Shaughnessys a great pride in your coming, and in behalf of me family I thank you, just now, for it seems to me that was the greatest reason for thankfulness we've struck since lavin' home. For meself, personally, I think the principal cause for thanks that I have had at present, is the fact that Miss Hawkeye has persuaded Miss Hawkeye to change her condition; in other words, to be her in givin' thanks that she is not a maid, since that leaves open to me own powers of persuasion."

With that the irrepressible young man bowed profoundly to the company and seated himself with a flourish, while Hawkeye, who, in spite of herself, was equal to the emergency, arose and managed to give him as good as he sent.

The conversation now became general, and the close of the all too short hour came before the half was told, but the happy company dispersed feeling that they had great reason to be thankful, and hoping that there would soon be an opportunity given for another social meeting when others would be the speakers.

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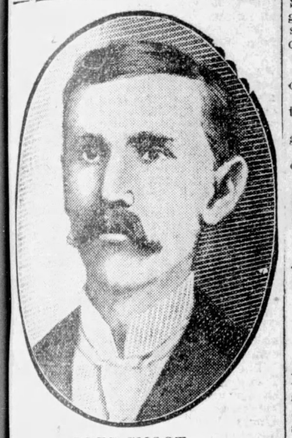
PROTEST AGAINST SMOOT

Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake Begins Campaign to Defeat Mormon.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 25.—The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake last evening adopted resolutions strongly opposing the proposed election to the United States Senate of Reed Smoot, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to every ministerial alliance of prominence in the country at once, and also proba-



REED SMOOT.

bly to President Roosevelt, every congressman and United States senator, and others prominent in political life.

The resolutions say:

"The election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate would virtually be the election of the will of the Mormon first presidency and twelve apostles to that body.

"As a consistent member of the Mormon apostolate, Apostle Smoot cannot make an important move without getting permission or taking counsel of the quorum of Mormon high priests, to which he belongs. By virtue of his apostolic vows he must act first as a Mormon apostle and second or third as a citizen of Utah or patriotic American.

"We protest against the proposed election of Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate, because the majority of the Mormon apostolate to which he belongs, and with which he works in harmony, are living in polygamous relations in violation of the covenants made to the people of the United States, as well as the violation of the criminal statutes of Utah. The two or three apostles who are living monogamous lives are obliged to defend the righteousness of the polygamous system of marriage and to wink at the lawbreaking polygamous relation of their fellow apostles.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—The Presidential party arrived here at 11:45 o'clock this morning. The President and his cabinet members were escorted by the First troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and two platoons of mounted police to the Central High school, where the President was to make an address on the dedication of the school. Thousands of people thronged the station and lined both sides of Broad street to the school buildings. The President was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations which he acknowledged by frequently raising his hat. As the President left his carriage at the main door of the new school he was met by the students ranked in double files to the curb. Between continuous lines of pupils the President and his party proceeded up the staircase to the second floor and into the assembly hall where a hearty reception was accorded him by the alumni and faculty of the school, the members of the board of education, Mayor Ashbridge and other distinguished persons gathered there.

The new school, which has been in course of construction for eight years, cost $1,500,000.

The President and some members of his cabinet will deliver addresses tonight at the Union League banquet. The party will leave Philadelphia in the early hours to-morrow morning. The train will be sidetracked a short distance from Washington and will pull into the station between 7 and 8 o'clock.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE OVER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 24.—After 36 hours of the most strenuous activity on the part of the greatly augmented forces of men and locomotives, the Pennsylvania railroad system made a comparative cleaning up of its congested terminals. The car movement breaks all records for a similar time. It is estimated that fifty thousand cars were moved into and out of Pittsburg. In 5 hours 95 trains were started for Altoona by the Pennsylvania, 20 per cent. heavier than the record.

It is estimated that during the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock, Monday morning, 920 trains, consisting of 46,225 cars, were moved in and out of Pittsburg as follows: Pennsylvania, 294 trains, 14,700 cars; Fort Wayne, 180 trains, 9,000 cars; Pan Handle, 245 trains, 12,025 cars; Baltimore & Ohio, 90 trains, 4,500 cars; Pittsburg & Lake Erie, 120 trains, 6,000 cars. The estimated tonnage is 1,736,700 tons.

TOM OCHILTREE DYING.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 22.—Colonel Thomas Ochiltree is critically ill here of heart trouble. There is no hope for his recovery. He was sent here a fortnight ago from New York, with the hope that the change would be beneficial, but he came too late. The heart trouble is the result of pneumonia contracted a year ago. Colonel Ochiltree is kept up entirely on heart stimulants.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the Vote on November 4 in Several States.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 25.—The executive council has announced the following as the official vote of Iowa in the last election, for the head of the ticket: Secretary of state, Martin (Rep.), 229,225, Burke (Dem., 150,011; Howard (Pro.), 9,816; Jacobs (Soc.), 6,360. The plurality of Congressman-elect Birdsall (Rep.), in the Third district, was 5,539.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 21.—The official election returns show the majority of B. S. Rodey (Rep.), for delegate to Congress, to be 9,637. The legislature consists of 31 Republicans and five Democrats.

Ohio—Total official vote for secretary of state, 811,467.

Indiana—Total official vote for secretary of state, 590,356.

Pennsylvania—Total official vote for governor, 1,094,688.

West Virginia—Republican majority, official, 11,814.

MILES FEARS A FAMINE

Talks in a Gloomy Way of Outlook in Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 25.—Lieutenant-General Miles will leave here for China, Japan and Russia at the end of the week. Discussing the Philippines, General Miles said:

"I have seen 15,000 of our troops and will inspect more of them before leaving. I found them to be in fair condition. This is a hard country for campaigning. I inspected the principal natural defenses of the island and some of the harbors which the government may fortify. I found the people generally impoverished from the effects of this war and the pestilence which followed it, and I fear some may suffer from famine. The dearth of farm animals leaves the people no means of recovery."

The Army and Navy club entertained General Miles today.

THE TRANSPORT INGALLS.

Manila, Nov. 22.—The United States transport Ingalls, with General Miles on board, struck on a reef while entering the harbor of Legaspi, Province of Albay, Southeast Luzon, today, and is still aground. She is not in any danger, however. The weather is clear and it is expected that the steamer will float at the next high tide. Communication with the shore is maintained. If the Ingalls does not float at high water relief will be dispatched to her from this city.

Transport Ingalls Floated.

Manila, Nov. 24.—The United States transport Ingalls, with General Miles and party on board, which struck on a reef while entering the harbor of Le Gashi, floated at high tide the same day and will arrive here soon.

CANADIAN WHEAT ONLY.

St. Paul, Nov. 22.—The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, of Minneapolis, has bonded its Humboldt mill for an indefinite period to grind nothing but Canadian wheat.

The bond demanded by the customs officials and given is for $50,000. The Humboldt mill will have continually within its walls government storekeepers, who will see that only Canadian grain is used. The grain will be delivered to the mill in cars direct from Canada. The entire product of the mill will be loaded into bonded cars and will be taken directly east for shipment entire to Liverpool.

A bond of $30,000 was also given at the custom house by the Great Eastern Elevator Company of Minneapolis for the storage in elevator H in Minneapolis of Canadian oats. This grain eventually will be ground into oatmeal in this state in some mill yet to be designated and used entirely for export business in the same manner as the Canadian wheat handled at the Humboldt mill.

RIOT IN HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 24.—Polce Captain Maso and two officers were wounded and two strikers were killed during a demonstration today in front of the palace. In addition two policemen and several strikers were wounded.

The strike here became general today. The conductors and motormen continued running their cars until 10 o'clock, when Superintendent Greenwood ordered a suspension of traffic. He had asked the civil governor for protection, but the authorities were unable to protect the cars. Several of them were wrecked and some motormen and conductors were injured. The men were willing to remain at work, but the officials of the company, in order to protect the property, deemed it wise to suspend the service. The situation is grave.

RUIN IN GUATEMALA.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—W. J. Campbell, who has just arrived here from Guatemala, brings additional details of the damage caused by the recent volcanic disturbances. In an interview, Mr. Campbell said:

"There is no clear idea yet of the loss of life resulting from the volcano eruption, but from what I could gather before leaving the country I believe that 5,000 natives have been killed.

"Some of the coffee plantations that have been nearly ruined were worth more than $1,000,000.

"The town of Quesaltenango is practically ruined, for the houses are cracked and broken down, the people are moving out and the neighborhood is covered with sand and ashes."

HAVANA'S POLICE CHIEF.

Havana, Nov. 21.—The mayor of Havana has dismissed the chief of police, General Cardenas, because the latter ordered the police to disperse the striking cigarworkers, against the mayor's orders. The strikers had become a menace to public order and it is feared that the mayor's action will cause an outbreak of lawlessness, although no disturbance of a serious nature has occurred yet.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK

Annual Report of the Interior Department Made Public.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Public lands, the necessity of protecting them from unlawful grazers, despoilers of forests and land monopolists, and the encouragement and fostering of irrigation that they may be made more productive, form the principal part of Secretary Hitchcock's annual report. The head of the interior department praises the President's efforts in behalf of irrigation and argues that when land ceases to be public it should become the property of those most deserving of its use, and be given to them in the most productive condition. The rapid curtailment of the public domain, the increase of population, the enhancement of values, and the tendency in the far western sections of corporations and individuals to seize and hold, in violation of law, the areas which are the common property of all, causes him to sound a warning to the country.

The secretary argues against the passage of the bill "to provide for the leasing, for grazing purposes, of the vacant public domain, and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rentals to be a special fund for irrigation," saying it would make possible the formation of a land monopoly never contemplated by the public land system, but which, on the country, it is one of the purposes of the system to prevent.

The secretary devotes considerable space to education. Some of his more salient paragraphs are:

The value of property used for public school purposes for the scholastic year 1901 had arisen to $576,963,089 from $130,380,008 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools (including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education, amounted to $226,043,236, as against $63,396,666 in 1870. In the latter year the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was $1.64; in 1901 it was $2.93 per capita, the highest rate ever reached, and an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman and child over the year previous.

The total number of pupils in schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, during the year ended June, 30, 1901, was 17,299,230, an increase of 278,520 over the previous year. Of this number the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by states and municipalities was 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462 for the previous year.

As to Indians the report says:

Agreements have been negotiated with the five civilized tribes of Indian territory whereby just allotments of land can be made to them in severalty.

The total Indian population of the United States is approximately 296,306, of which the New York Indians and those know as the civilized tribes embrace 89,732, leaving 179,574 occupying 156 reservations, having 55,127,000 acres, outside of New York and Indian territory. The general condition of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory during the year.

On pensions the secretary says:

The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that the total number of pensioners on the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was 1,041,687, and the number remaining on the roll at the close of the year was 999,446, a net gain over the previous year of 1,711, and exceeding in number of pensioners any former year.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions were $2,804,408,857, and for cost of maintenance and expenses $91,654,717, or a total of $2,876,063,575, making the entire cost of the maintenance of the pension system since the foundation of the government nearly $3,000,000,000.

The volume of work in the patent commissioner's office is shown to be greater than ever before, the total number of applications filed having for the first time exceeded 50,000 in a year. The increase in the work of the census bureau, which, in 1840, told of its findings in 840 pages, but which now requires 10,000 pages to set forth the results of the 1900 enumeration, is dwelt upon, and then the progress of the various territories is detailed.

It is shown that in Porto Rico there are 60,000 enrolled in the public schools, while there must be 350,000 children of school age in the island, of whom it is declared 300,000 ought to be in school. To provide for them properly would require an annual expenditure of $3,000,000 a sum exceeding the total revenues of the island 50 per cent. It is proposed to offer premiums, such as higher salaries, to teachers using English.

M. Jusserand, newly appointed French minister to United States, and recently at Copenhagen, in Paris interview declared Denmark's refusal to sell West Indies Islands due to desire to keep present kingdom intact; America now recognized in Europe as world power.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what i needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time *the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach.* This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it *would also do in the stomach*, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have *same cause*, failure to *properly digest* what is eaten. The stomach *must have* rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was Chronic Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as *had suffered twenty-five years.* I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy.

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels,
Lynnville, Jaspar Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full sized packages.

CARNEGIE IS 65.

Great Iron Master Sensitive Regarding His Age and the Subject of Death.

New York, Nov. 25.—It is just 65 years today since a baby boy destined to become world famous as a philanthropist first saw the light of day at the little town of Dumferline, Scotland. The boy was Andrew Carnegie. His parents brought him to this country while he was still a mere child, and at 10 years of age he began his career in the blue uniform of a district messenger boy in Pittsburg, a city which has since benefited incalculably through his benefactions.

In most of his biographies the date of Mr. Carnegie's birth is given as 1835, which would make him 67 years old today, but Mr. Carnegie himself is authority for the assertion that he is but 65. As a matter of fact the lord of Skibo is as sensitive regarding his age as he is concerning the subject of death. Those most intimately acquainted with him never that the mention of either subject in his presence is offensive to him. However true this may be a number of his friends and business associates of this city made bold today to cable their congratulations on the occasion of his birthday. Mr. Carnegie is now in London recovering from a slight illness. Within a fortnight he is expected to return here and take up his residence for the winter in his magnificent new home at the corner of Fifth avenue and West Eighty-first street.

VENEZUELA.

Force of Insurgents Crosses Over From Colombia.

Willemstat, Island of Curacoa, Nov. 24.—A new invasion of Venezuela, from Colombia, occurred recently, when 2,200 revolutionists, Venezuelan and Colombian, liberated as the result of the surrender of General Uribe-Uribe, and commanded by Generals Rangel, Garbias and Espiritu Santo Morales, entered Venezuelan territory. On Saturday last, after a severe encounter at Las Dantas with Venezuelan troops, commanded by President Castro's brothers, the revolutionists were checked. Colombia is generally regarded as being innocent of the movement, though the government at Caracas insists that Colombia is responsible.

To End the Revolution.

Caracas, Sunday, Nov. 23.—General Velutini, the representative of President Castro in the eastern provinces, will leave tomorrow for Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar with 2,500 men to inaugurate a campaign against the revolutionists. In an interview today General Velutina said:

"The revolutionists have a thousand men at Barcelona, but I do not believe any hard fighting will be necessary to capture these troops. I command the Andinos, who will enter the combat with the prestige of victory. With the fall of Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar, the revolution will be ended and Venezuela will enter on a long period of peace. A new revolution is not feared. There can never be another Matos, supported by foreign capital, leading military chiefs, warships, ten thousand men and plenty of ammunition."

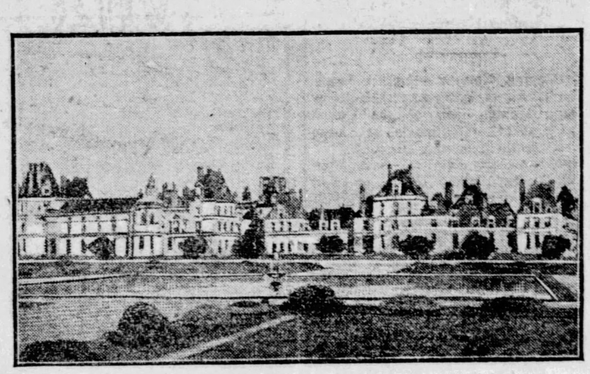
PEACE IN COLOMBIA.

Panama, Nov. 22.—Consul General Gudger landed from the Wisconsin yesterday afternoon, bringing the news that a treaty of peace had been signed by the revolutionary General Herrera and the government commissioners. Rear Admiral Casey sailed today.

La Salle physician said to have discovered a plaster that will destroy cancerous germs without injuring the sound tissue.

Milwaukee girl said to be heiress to $10,000,000 left by great-uncle who died in New York.

THE CHATEAU D'EU IS TO BE REBUILT



THE CHATEAU D'EU.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The famous Chateau d'Eu of the Orleans family, near Rouen, which was partly destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt by subscription. The wing containing the famous paintings and statuary was not materially injured.

POSSIBLE AGREEMENT

In Pennsylvania Without the Direct Aid of the Strike Commission.

Scranton, Nov. 22.—The proposition to have the anthracite mine workers and their employes try to come to some agreement without the direct aid of the arbitration commission, which became publicly known yesterday, remains in the same indefinite form as when the attempt first became known. Both sides waited for the commission to adjourn, and as such action was taken by the commissioners today, it is probable that conferences will be held early next week. Where these meetings will be held has not yet been decided upon, or it is known who on each side will conduct the negotiations.

The proposition which is to form the basis of the new negotiations is:

A 10 per cent. increase in wages;

A nine-hour day;

Trade agreements between the miners and operators.

While most of those interested express the belief that the two parties may be able to agree among themselves, there are some who can see no good in the new move. It seems almost certain that the miners will stand out strongly for a contract with the United Mine Workers of America instead of yearly contracts and conferences between each company and the men it directly employs, as proposed by the operators. On two of the other demands—increase in wages and a shorter workday—a compromise, it is thought, can readily be made.

The commission adjourned today until December 3, and most of the commissioners and out-of-town attorneys immediately left for their homes.

The commission was in session only 20 minutes today. Immediately upon convening at 10 o'clock C. S. Darrow, counsel for the miners, rose and suggested that the commission adjourn until either the first or third day of December. He gave as his reason the inability of miners to present additional facts and figures at this time, and said if the suggestion was agreed to by the attorneys for the operators and by the commission he had the greatest confidence that it would be productive of much good.

Judge Gray, as chairman of the commission, in reply, said that he heard with much satisfaction the suggestion of Mr. Darrow and he felt the adjournment would be acceptable to his colleagues. In the meantime he hoped both sides would confer regarding the submission of facts and figures and hoped that they might be able to consider other matters satisfactorily. Both sides had made their submission of their cases, he said, and the commission cannot abrogate its duty to make a final award unless the submissions are withdrawn.

Ira Burns, of Scranton, one of the attorneys for the independent operators, then had a short discussion with Judge Gray regarding the positions of the independent operators. He thought the individual concerns should have been consulted in the matter.

Judge Gray interrupted to say that the commission was not a party to anything that has been done by the larger operators or the miners. All the commissioners had done had been done in open session.

Mr. Burns read a statement as showing the position of the independent operators at this time. In substance it declared that something more vital than the mere advancing of wages or the recognition of any labor organization was concerned. The independent operators believe, the statement goes on, "that the rights of American citizens have been assailed, terrorism, intimidation and indeed anarchy has prevailed throughout the anthracite region and it is the purpose of the operators to at least have an expression of American people through this honorable commission, appointed by its President, thereby placing their seal of disapproval upon future acts so that any one claiming to be a citizen and under the protection of American government would hesitate before he would assail the rights of another individual American."

Under prevailing conditions the Independent operators declare they cannot concede an advance of wages and they desire the opportunity of presenting facts and figures which will show, they declare, that the general average of earnings of the miner working for the independent operators is over $700 a year and in many instances from $1,000 to $1,200 per year.

In declaring the commission adjourned until December 3, Chairman Gray announced that a committee would remain in Scranton for the purpose of taking up any matters that anyone of the parties before the commission might desire to present. Subsequent to the adjournment Commissioners Watkins, Parker and Clark were appointed by the commission to remain here.

The principal attorneys for the miners and the operators held a conference this afternoon, at which a general understanding was had regarding the negotiations, to be entered upon for a statement. The greatest confidence was expressed by the lawyers on both sides that a final agreement will be reached within ten days.

Cures Piles

Without Cutting, Danger or Detention from Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

A PRICELESS BOOK SENT FREE FOR THE ASKING.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

NO SETTLEMENT YET EFFECTED

By Private Agreement of Differences Between Miners and Operators.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 24.—No definite action was taken today with regard to the proposed private settlement of the differences existing between the mine workers and the employers. All the attorneys for the coal companies have gone to their respective homes for the purpose of consulting with the head officials of the concerns they represent and no conferences will be held until they return clothed with power to negotiate a settlement.

Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, leading counsel for the mine workers who was in New York yesterday, returned here today. He said he visited New York for the purpose of seeing friends, and that the proposed strike settlement negotiations were not mentioned while he was there. Mr. Darrow had a conference with Mr. Mitchell today and also had a talk with Ira H. Burns, one of the attorneys for the independent operators. No action of any kind was decided upon at either conference.

Much interest is manifested in the position of the independent companies, a committee from which hold a conference with the presidents of the coal roads in New York tomorrow. They want to know what concession will be made to them by the coal-carrying roads before they consent to an increase in wages.

A HALF-MILLION FIRE.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The Southern Pacific depot and ferry slip at the end of the Alameda Mole, which extends far into the bay from the eastern shore, was totally destroyed by fire early today. A large number of passenger coaches were also burned, and it is said that several lives have been lost.

The fire broke out from some unknown cause soon after the ferryboat Oakland had reached the slip on her last trip from this city. It was about 1 o'clock, and the crew of the steamer had retired to their lodgings in a small structure near the end of the pier. Suddenly the flames burst out, quickly spreading through the depot, a big building of wood and glass. The upper works of the Oakland caught fire and her captain was forced to cut loose and leave her men behind. They may have escaped, but have not yet been heard from.

The burning slips were inaccessible for fire engines from the Alameda county shore, but two fire boats were dispatched from this city and succeeded in confining the flames to the end of the Mole. Nothing else could be done, however, and everything on the broad extension of the pier was soon totally destroyed.

Train Dispatcher Walker estimates the loss at from $450,000 to $500,000. The sides of the slips and buildings, eight broad gauge passenger coaches and twenty-five narrow gauge coaches, were burned. The ferry steamer Encinal, which was moored at the Mole, was towed to a place of safety. The number of men missing is ten.

The depot was the terminal for trains to Santa Cruz and also for the trains from Oakland and Alameda. The depot was constructed on filled-in ground, studded by piles, and was used as an approach for the Oakland and Alameda trains. The cars in use on the line are of the most improved pattern.

During the last year the Southern Pacific has expended many thousands of dollars in repairing the approaches to the Mole and the wharf proper. The ferry buildings proper covered several acres and contained well-fitted offices of the railroad operatives.

HYPNOTIST CAUGHT.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 20.—A reporter and Night Marshal Low caught Professor Van Ora passing food down an eight-inch air-shaft to his wife, whom he buried last Saturday night in an alleged hypnotic sleep. When burying her Van Ora said that she would remain in an uninterrupted sleep until Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Van Ora had buried the woman in a box thirty inches deep and eight feet long. He has been going to restaurants at midnight when no customers were in and buying milk and sandwiches and passing them down the shaft. The woman would then sit up in the box and eat her lunch.

Van Ora has contracts for exhibitions in several towns in Kansas. He also claims to have a contract for 30 days at the St. Louis exposition. He will probably leave Kansas, as the exposure will ruin his business.

TO IDENTIFY LABORERS.

New York, Nov. 20.—Discoveries that certified laborers in the street cleaning department were being impersonated by outsiders caused the municipal civil service commission today to adopt the Bertillon system of measurements to ascertain the identity of any man employed by the city. At the meeting of the commission the statement was made that twenty foremen had found where men were working under assumed names, using cards given them by the original employe. Many of the substitutes, it was said, were not citizens, and it was said to be the plan of the original employe to get other work and then sell his card to a man who assumed his name.

Girl Brutally Shot.

Detroit, Nov. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Cheboygan, Mich., says: Eva Featherstone, 16 years old, was shot in the back yesterday, probably fatally, by one of a party of five riotous fellows who passed her in a wagon. John Riordan, who recently came here from England, is under arrest. The girl's assailant jumped from the wagon, and it is claimed made an insulting proposal, the shot being fired as the girl was running away. Miss Featherstone has identified Riordan as her assailant. He denies all knowledge of the affair.

Over a quarter million satisfied customers

JUST—THINK—THAT—OVER. Think of the immensity of such a business—OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION CUSTOMERS. Think of its unusually gratifying feature—ALL SATISFIED.

Do you think such an enormous business could be built up, sustained and continually increased, if our goods did not have exceptional value and merit?

Do you think we could hold the trade of over a quarter of a million people, if our reputation for doing exactly as we say wasn't firmly established?

Actual experience and trial have proved to them that we and our goods are both all right. Won't you give us a chance to prove it to you, too? Remember, HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by first mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Shipment made in a plain sealed case, with no marks or brands of any kind to indicate contents.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$16.00** by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

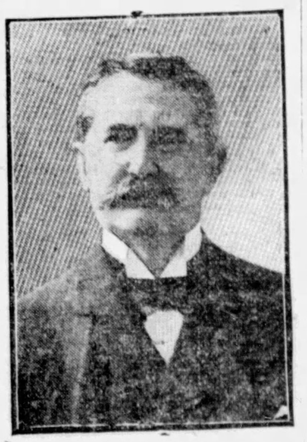
DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

27 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1863.

CHAMBERLAIN SAILS.

Henry White, of U. S. Embassy, Bids Good-Bye to British Colonial Secretary

London, Nov. 25.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain started for South Africa today amid cordial farewells from a large circle of friends. The police cordoned the railroad station and permitted only ticket-holders to enter the building. Premier Balfour, War Secretary Brodrick, Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty; Lord Roberts and Lady Roberts, Lord



HENRY WHITE.

Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner; Secretary Henry White, of the United States embassy, and many other notable persons were among those who joined in wishing the colonial secretary and his wife a good voyage. The couple traveled in the royal train to Portsmouth, where they boarded the armored cruiser Good Hope and entertained on that vessel a party at luncheon prior to sailing. The storerooms of the warship have been well equipped and a French chef has been shipped. Many live sheep and chickens are carried on board the Good Hope, and the special delicacies intended for the Chamberlains' table are alone valued at $2,500. The storerooms contain 300 cases of wine.

SUIT FOR $100,000,000

Central Pacific Stockholders After Huntington Estate.

New York, Nov. 25.—More than $100,000,000 is demanded from the estate of Colis P. Huntington and the men who were his partners in the early days of the Central Pacific Railroad in a suit brought in behalf of the remaining minor stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California through Robert Cutting. In this suit are charges of collusion, exaggeration of expenses and fraud on the part of Mr. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mr. Mark Hopkins.

It is charged that these four men so manipulated the finances and construction of the Central Pacific, now a part of the Southern Pacific system, that out of $163,000,000 expended in building and equipping the road more than $100,000,000 found its way into their own pockets.

The present stage of the litigation is directed against the estate of Collis P. Huntington, in the $70,000,000 of which, it is alleged, are many millions which rightfully belong to the old stockholders. The executors have been ordered to show cause December 3 before Surrogate Fitzgerald why they should not give an accounting of the funds of the estate.

Papers will soon be filed in an application for an injunction to prevent the Southern Pacific from proceeding with its issue of collateral 4 per cent bonds based upon the preferred stock of the Central Pacific Railway Company of Utah.

MARTIAL LAW REPEALED.

Pretoria, Nov. 20.—Martial law was today repealed throughout the new colonies. The proclamation, however, reserves the right to reimpose military rule in case of necessity, provides for the expulsion of everyone considered dangerous to the peace of the country and authorizes the arrest, without warrant, of anyone suspected fo sedition.

BLADE MEDICAL BUREAU

published Sept. 19, 1856, Nov. 20, 1902, bottom page 7, for treatment Seminal Weakness by express, $5; suppositories alone by mail, $1. Central Pharmacy Co., Lock Box 282, Toledo, Ohio.

CARLOADS OF ENTRY MEN

Sent to Land Officers by Timber Companies, Who Use Them as Dummies.

Washington, Nov. 25.—All entries of public lands in California, Washington and Oregon, under what is known as the timber and stone act, have been held up by the government on account of alleged wholesale speculative frauds and a rigid investigation will be made. There are some hundreds of thousands of acres involved in these entries.

The Interior department has received many reports charging the existence of frauds in the entries, and Secretary Hitchcock will urge upon Congress the necessity of prompt action in amending the law to protect the public domain from despoilers. At some local land offices carloads of entry men arrive simultaneously and make timber and stone act entries and the circumstances indicate that the cash required to exploit the entries originate from some other source. The cost of an entry of 160 acres under that act with the incidental commissions is $415, and as many as five members of one family, according to official reports, who never had $2,075 in their lives, have walked into a land office and paid the price of the land and commissions. Unscrupulous speculators also, it is claimed, have obtained timber upon these unreserved timber lands by making so-called mining claims under the placer mining laws.

The department proposes to institute rigid inquiries into the bona fide nature of these entries, and when the latter are found to have been made in the interests of others than the entry men, the entry will in every case, be cancelled and criminal proceedings be begun.

All local land offices in the section involved have been directed to immediately suspend action on all timber and stone entries.

FORTUNE LEFT BY KRUPP

Talk of Suicide Not Ended—Funeral to Be from His Father's Cottage.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—Herr Krupp, the great gun maker and the richest man in Germany, died of apoplexy suddenly at his villa at Huegel, near Essen, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The funeral of Herr Krupp will take place from the little old house where his father lived while striving to cast the first steel gun. Emperor William will attend the funeral.

Herr Krupp's estate is estimated at $75,000,000, not including securities owned by Krupp outside of his manufacturing plants, which may amount to as much more. This immense fortune is left to the widow, reverting to his daughters at her death.

The will provides that the works shall not be turned into a joint stock company under twenty-five years.

The suicide theory has not yet quieted. The Cologne Gazette says: "Whether he died of shock due to excitement and embitterment over the attacks made upon him, or whether, adjudging himself guilty, he took his own life are questions which, however, answered by the accusation itself, must halt at his death."

It appears that after Herr Krupp regained consciousness on Saturday he insisted on discussing with his solicitor, Herr Korn, the prosecutions of the newspapers for publishing accusations against him, and that thereupon the second strike followed.

LAFAYETTE'S GRANDDAUGHTER DEAD.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The Marquise de Chambrun is dead. She was the last granddaughter of Lafayette and her life was notable for her constance in maintaining the family's cordial feeling for America. Her eldest son, the Marquis de Chambrun, who is a member of the chamber of deputies, becomes the ranking representative of the Lafayette family. He was formerly counsellor of the French embassy at Washington and married a daughter of Bellamy Storer. The second son of the deceased marquise also has an American wife. Her third son represented the Lafayette family at the recent Rochambeau exercises at Washington and her only daughter is the wife of Count Sevornan de Brazz, the explorer of the Congo.

SHEEP IN THIS COUNTRY.

New York, Nov. 24.—According to the Annual Wool Review for 1902, just issued, there are 42,184,122 sheep in the United States, exclusive of lambs under one year old, and the clip, exclusive of the pulled wool during the last year, comprised 278,341,032 pounds, worth $60,679,127, as against 265,502,328 pounds in 1901. This shows an increase of about 9,000,000 pounds. The number of sheep reported a year ago was 41,920,900. The only states which show any considerable increase in number of sheep since 1901 are Kentucky, Montana and Wyoming.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Commissioner Concerning Our Red Wards.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, in his annual report, estimates that the government from its foundation to 1890, spent $845,275,290 in fighting, subduing and controlling the Indians of the country, and $240,000,000 for the education and care of their children.

"The extent and demoralizing effects of the ration system evil," says the commissioner, explaining his policy of abolishing that system, "were generally recognized and universally condemned, except, perhaps, by mistaken philanthropists, who ignoring the international law that man must earn his living by the sweat of his brow, would exempt the Indian from labor and carry him upward on flowery beds of ease. It was felt that it was time for a change. Heretofore the dealing had been with the tribe; it is now with the individual. His manhood is appealed to, and he is to be taught self-reliance and self respect, and to put his hand to the plow, if he would work. Nothing is further from the truth than the assertion that the plan is to hit out adult male Indians as contract laborers. The results of the policy have been favorable even beyond expectations, and there is every reason to believe that the final success of the plan, if carried out judiciously, is assured."

Concerning the order directing the agents to encourage the discontinuance of the Indians' custom of wearing long hair, painting, etc., Mr. Jones says the reports on the subject by the agents are all in, and that the concensus of opinion expressed is that "it is a step forward and in the right direction."

The report advocates that agencies and portions of agencies be placed under the charge of bonded superintendents or training schools, a policy already started where practicable, and, according to the commissioner, giving better administration than when the same agencies were under the control of political fanatics. The total cost of the Indian schools during the fiscal year was $3,437,785, or $138 per capita. This amount maintained 249 schools, with an enrollment of 24,434 pupils, and in addition a number of pupils at the Hampton, Va., institute and at public schools.

HER CREW IN IRONS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Isla De Luzon, one of the Spanish gunboats captured at Manila by Admiral Dewey, is en route to New York with 48 of her men in irons. The vessel, which has been doing guard duty in the Philippines for about three years, started recently for New York, proceeding from Manila via Singapore. Advices received at the war department indicate that on the trip to Singapore some of the machinery on the boat shifted badly, creating a panic among the crew and causing a substantial mutiny. The result was the placing of 48 of her crew in irons. After her capture the Luzon was repaired at Hong Kong, and it is said that the repairs were not properly made.

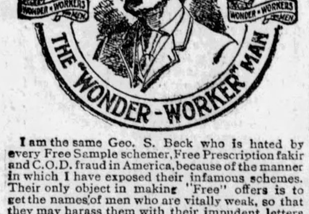
TREASURE SHIPS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—By direction of the Philippine commission all vessels engaged in the Philippine coastwise trade carrying treasure hereafter will be provided a guard of constabulary soldiers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are constantly in transit between Manila and other ports of the archipelago. The small vessels, carrying enormous sums of money, are practically at the mercy of any band of Ladrones or pirates. Experience has shown that little protection can be expected from the crews of the vessels. On application from the big banking corporations from Manila Governor Taft has directed that the vessels shall carry a guard of constabulary, the expense of the guard to be paid by the shippers of the money.

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 260,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker, at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that a medicine I sell cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C. O. D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled —— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hoxban, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

UNCLE SAM'S FLEET.

Largest One Ever Assembled at One Time Under Our Flag.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—There is now assembling in the Caribbean Sea the most formidable fleet of warships ever brought together under the Stars and Stripes. Within a few days Admiral Dewey will hoist his pennant on the flagship of this big force as commander-in-chief.

The general plan of the maneuvers is similar to that pursued in the North Atlantic off the coast of New England last summer, but the present mobilization is to be conducted on a much larger scale than ever before attempted by the American navy. Secretary Moody and the President believe in practical drills—exercises that will prepare the officers and men for service should a foreign foe send a fleet against the American shores. The "search problem" is to be the chief feature of the program.

A naval base has been established at Culebra Island, a short distance east of the island of Porto Rico. For several weeks past colliers and supply ships have been rendezvousing in the vicinity of the island. Admiral Sumner, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, and Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European squadron, are now on their way to the "seat of trouble." Admiral Sumner, being the senior, is to have command of the combined squadrons. The plan is to have the combined South Atlantic and European squadrons operate against the North Atlantic fleet in a "search" or "scouting" problem. In the proposed search problem Rear Admiral Higginson will be advised that a hostile fleet has left Europe and will combine with another in Southern waters with a view to making an attack on some of the American possessions.

The search problem having been concluded, all the squadrons, together with a number of detached vessels, will assemble off Culebra under command of Admiral Dewey. About two months will be devoted to naval evolutions, according to a program which has been formulated by the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president. After the maneuvers there will be a general reorganization of the naval forces in Atlantic and Pacific waters.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 21.—Carrying a great white bone in her teeth, the phosphorscent spray dashing high up on her sharp bows, the cruiser Cincinnati forged abreast of Culebra light at midnight last night, a winner in the greatest ocean race of warships ever known on the North Atlantic seaboard.

Barely two miles astern of the cruiser flashed the white searchlight of the great battleship Alabama. She had distanced her rivals and had shown her quality by putting up a hammer and tongs struggle all the way from Hampton Roads, Va., with the fleet-footed cruisers. One by one she had left behind the little gunboat Machias, the Indiana of Santiago fame, the new battleship Kearsarge, her own particular rivai, and, last of all the plucky Massachusetts, sister-ship of the Oregon.

That the comparatively old Massachusetts was a stronger competitor than the Kearsarge is one of the surprises of the race. That the Alabama came in so close a second to the fast commerce destroyer Cincinnati, even though the cruiser had been handicapped 35 miles at the start, is a superb performance for a first-class battleship heavily armed.

This is the first time in its history that the ships of the North Atlantic squadron had engaged in such a long-distance speed contest in the open sea.

As a component part of the great fleet of warships now assembling for the winter naval maneuvers, under command of Admiral Dewey, the North Atlantic squadron was ordered, after assembling at Hampton Roads, to proceed to the naval rendezvous off Culebra light, the beacon that gleams from the pinnacle of a rocky little island off San Juan point, Porto Rico.

Here was a superb opportunity to test the actual relative speed of the ships of the fleet in competition and under thoroughly practical conditions. Five of the ships lined up for the start at noon on Saturday—the Alabama, the Kearsarge, the Massachusetts, the Indiana and the Machias, baby of the fleet. The last named is a gunboat only 190 feet long and of 1,000 tons displacement. The other four are battleships.

The Massachusetts and the Indiana are sister-vessels, launched in 1893, and with the Oregon, not entered in this contest, they mark the earlier type of first-class battleships of the new navy. The Kearsarge and the Alabama represented later types of sea-fighters. Thirty-five miles behind the line of battleships as they passed the Virginia capes came the protected cruiser Cincinnati. By reason of her speedier and lighter type this was regarded as a fair handicap for the greyhound of the fleet, which, to do her destined work, should easily eclipse them all in cruising qualities.

OUR POSSESSIONS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The annual report of Col. Charles R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, shows that office, in response to the demands of congress and of the public, has performed a vast amount of work and has collected a large volume of facts regarding the insular possessions of the United States.

The report shows that great care has been taken in the selection of those who are to take positions in the Philippines. The bureau is accumulating a library of insular documents so that the record of the work performed by this bureau is segregated from that of the war department and will furnish the only official library of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Recently the bureau has undertaken map work. The Philippine insurgent records and captured documents have been brought to Washington recently and loaned to the bureau for preparation for possible publication.

THE GUATEMALAN MISSION

Washington, Nov. 24.—The recent tragedy at Guatemala City, in which William Fitzgerald lost his life, may have the effect of hurrying to his post Mr. Combs, of Louisville, the new minister to Central America, who succeeds Dr. Godfrey Hunter, the retiring minister. It is recognized here that Dr. Hunter's position at the Guatemalan capital can hardly remain tenable in view of the tragic events of the past few days, and for this reason he no doubt would like to be relieved very soon. Mr. Combs' original intention, as understood here, was to be at Guatemala City by the first of the year, but Friday's developments may cause him to change his plans. The suggestion has been made that the State department may find it expedient to await his arrival there in order to obtain a satisfactory account of the shooting, as the information already received has been conflicting in character.

THE MURDER

Of Fitzgerald by Godfrey Hunter at Guatemala.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Further details of the killing of William Fitzgerald by Godfrey Hunter, son of the United States minister to Guatemala, have been received in the following dispatch:

"Guatemala City, Nov. 22.—Wm. Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was shot and killed yesterday by W. Godfrey Hunter, jr., son of the United States minister. Hunter fired the shots from behind. Fitzgerald, with James O. Bailey, of Kentucky, secretary of the United States legation here, standing by with a drawn revolver. Both then ran away with their revolvers in hand. They were arrested, but are now at liberty through Minister Hunter claiming immunity for them. It is asserted that Fitzgerald had no chance to defend himself and that he was an inoffensive man.

"The lives of the Hunters and that of Bailey are threatened by indignant Americans."

The killing is the climax of a series of more or less turbulent events at the legation in Guatemala City ever since Dr. Hunter, ex-representative in congress, former politician and man of affairs in Kentucky, became the diplomatic representative of the United States here. Less than a week ago the state department announced that the doctor had resigned his post with its salary of $10,000 because of attacks waged against him by political enemies in the United States and enemies in Guatemala. So bitter had been this feeling that Dr. Hunter's friends have been apprehensive for his safety. He engaged in railroad speculation in Guatemala. This was one charge brought against him, with the statement that he used the legation as an office in which to pay off his employes.

It was charged that after Mme. Barrios, wife of the deposed president of Guatemala, had sought shelter from revolutionists under the roof of the United States legation, Dr. Hunter presented her a bill of $2,500 for board. The state department sifted all the charges. While Dr. Hunter ostensibly resigned, it is generally understood here that he did so in order to avoid going less unceremoniously. Enemies of Dr. Hunter assert that he was far more loyal to Guatemala than to the United States.

Young Hunter had many enemies in Guatemala, and several months ago it was reported that he had been compelled to leave the country as a result of trouble with a woman. It was expected he would return home with his father when he relinquished his post. He was employed in the legation as a copyist, which probably was his salvation in this trouble, for otherwise he might have instantly been arrested. Even as it is there is little telling what may happen in Guatemala, where the people are desperate from the hardships growing out of the devastation worked on the country by the recent eruption of Santa Maria. The action of the government in this emergency is reported to be thoroughly displeasing to the populace, which may in consequence throw off all restraint.

Fitzgerald is said to have been a spy in the service of Guatemala. An American named Richards, who was deported from Guatemala two years ago, after having been imprisoned, brought charges of neglect of official duty against Minister Hunter. He made a written statement that Fitzgerald and another American, Pennypacker, were employed by the government to spy on Americans and learn their business, and that Fitzgerald was responsible for several Americans being deported from Guatemala, as was Richards himself. Richards declared that when he was deported Fitzgerald followed him to New Orleans and dogged his movements for a long time in an endeavor to learn what steps Richards contemplating taking for securing justice. Fitzgerald was a member of the filibustering expedition against Honduras, which was made up of rough riders from Missouri and which went to pieces when the federal authorities seized its arms in New Orleans. This expedition had for its object the unseating of President Sierra of Honduras and the elevation of General Valquez.

An official of the state department, speaking of the case, said:

"We are making an investigation to ascertain the facts. It may have been justifiable homicide and it may have been done with malice aforethought. Upon that will depend what action we will take. Generally a minister and the members of his family are immune, but in the case of a capital crime it is different. Guatemala has the right of representation at all times, of course, and there is no way by which young Hunter could be brought to this country."

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 22.—William A Fitzgerald, shot in Guatemala, was the oldest son of William Fitzgerald, district superintendent of the Michigan car service, and was about 26 years of age. He went to Guatemala about six years ago to see the country and secured appointment under the government there. He held the place two years and resigned to accept appointment as United States consul. He resigned two years ago and again became attached to the government, and it is understood here that his duties chiefly were to receive distinguished strangers and show them the advantages of the country.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The state department is thoroughly well informed of the length to which Great Britain, Germany and other European powers propose to go in their dealings with Venezuela. Great Britain and Germany have, in fact, sounded the department, to learn whether any objections would be made to active measures on their part to secure the collection of debts due their citizens on account of violated concessions and the destruction of their property incident to the internal dissensions which have raged in Venezuela for several years past. The department has been extremely cautious in dealing with these inquiries, but the substance of its replies in all cases has been sent out in the declaration of President Roosevelt that the United States did not construe the Monroe doctrine to mean that it should shelter any of the American republics against the results of their own misdeeds or violations of international amity. The only condition made by the President was that the punishment inflicted upon any of these South and Central American republics by a European power must not include the seizure by that power of any American soil.

Major Reed Dies in Washington.

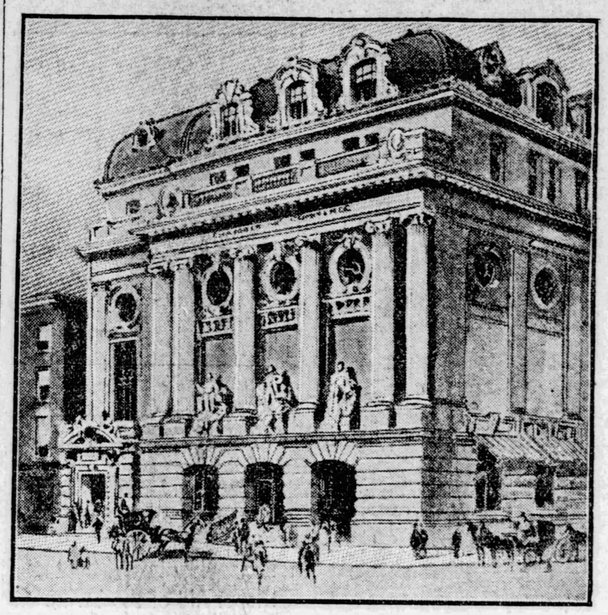
Washington, Nov. 24.—Major Walter Reed, a well-known officer of the surgeon general's department of the army, died here yesterday, following an operation for appendicitis. Major Reed was sent to Havana to investigate the yellow fever qestion, and it was largely through his researches that the determination was reached that the disease was communicable through the mosquito.

THE CUBAN CONGRESS.

Havana, Nov. 19.—The house of representatives has elected Senor Portuondo president of the chamber; Senor Garmendia, first vice president; Senor Cardenal, second vice president, and Senors Perez and Acosta secretaries of the chamber.

Senor Portuondo is a Nationalist, with leanings toward Radicalism. He is anti-American in his feelings and was strongly opposed to accepting the Platt amendment in the constitutional convention. Senor Garmendia is a prohounced Radical, while Senores Carderal and Acosta are members of the Republican party, and Senor Perez is a Nationalist.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY



New York, Nov. 25.—The new Chamber of Commerce building in Liberty street, which has just been dedicated, is now in use by the chamber. Morris K. Jesup, who is the thirtieth president of the organization, is likely to be re-elected at the annual meeting.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Give a Dinner to Visitors at Executive Mansion.

Washington, Nov. 25.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their first dinner of the season at the White House last night. Covers were laid for eighteen persons. The table was set in the family dining room, the decorations being in white. The guests included Justice and Mrs. White, Secretary Root, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Gen. Crozier, Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Strachey, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Grant LaFarge, and Miss Tuckerman.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have as guests at the White House Baron and Baroness von Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, the former editor of the London Spectator, Mrs. LaFarge and Miss Helen Roosevelt.

Miss Alice Roosevelt returned to Washington last night after an absence of several months spent at Oyster Bay and with friends in the east.

THE FREDERICK STATUE.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Prof. Uphues is here in the interest of Emperor William's project of erecting a statue of Frederick the Great in Washington. The

The Statue of Frederick the Great, by G. Schadow.

statue by G. Schadow, which was erected in 1793, has been copied, and the new work is ready for erection.

DEVELOPING PORTO RICO

Natives Being Instructed in Agriculture and Sanitary Methods—Building.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of W. H. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico, announces substantial progress along all governmental lines in the island. Much attention is being paid to road-building and bridge construction, in order to assure to labor the means of reaching the markets with the products of the soil.

The Porto Ricans are being instructed what to plant and how to cultivate most economically and profitably. Sanitary rules and regulations have been introduced, and the people encouraged in habits of cleanliness and correct living and also assisted in matters affecting trade and commerce at home and abroad. Concerning public lands, the report says the various departments of the federal government will be asked to make known their wishes concerning properties at present occupied by or needed for their accommodation. The bulk of the property involved comprises lands of little present value, but which may, if the island continues to develop and prosper as conditions now prevailing warrant the hope, become saleable. They need to be located and their boundaries determined. It is hoped that all questions will be settled and presidential action secured in time for the legislative assembly of Porto Rico to provide for the disposition of island property at the session to be held during January and February, 1903.

Chicago making trust promoters troubled to carry obligations; $50,000,000 borrowed, with which plants were bought at high prices; $80,000,000 needed for underwriting cannot be had; promoters forced to pay interest and wait; New York trust companies making time loans at 6 per cent.

WOULD ADMIT OKLAHOMA

Arizona and New Mexico Not Favored by Senate Committee.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 25.—The senate subcommittee on territories completed its tour of investigation today and left for Chicago, where it will disband. Although the members of the committee absolutely refuse to talk, it is pretty generally understood that it will report in favor of statehood for Oklahoma and against statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

The favorable report on Oklahoma, however, is by no means certain to secure for that territory the raised rank that it covets. The omnibus bill already passed by the house provides for statehood for all three territories and the friends of each territory have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance to pass it.

While in New Mexico the committee took several snap shots of the people and institutions. It has a photograph of a boy 19 years old, born and raised in that territory, who cannot speak a word of English; also several groups of people who talk nothing but the Spanish language. The court records in some places are written in Spanish. This bodes no good for New Mexico in the eyes of the committee.

ROMANCE FOLLOWS FIRE

Marriage of Col. Craig's Daughter to the Man Who Saved Her Life.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The presence of numerous ary officers in full dress uniform gave a pretty setting today to the wedding of Miss Katherine Craig, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Robert Craig, and Mr. Harold Williams, Jr., of Boston. The ceremony was performed at noon in the historic St. John's church, Lafayette square. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Fendall, of this city, and the bridesmaids the Misses Lillian and Elva King, of Irvington, N. Y.; Miss Sara Turner, of New York city; Miss M. C. Williams, Miss Agnes Lincoln and Miss Grace Dabney, of Boston. Mr. George McClure Sargent, of Boston, acted as best man. Following the ceremony at the church there was a large and brilliant reception at the Craig residence.

Quite a romance attaches to today's wedding. At the time of the Windsor hotel fire in New York city Miss Craig was visiting relatives in the hotel and was in the parlor entertaining Mr. Williams. The fire had penetrated to the very door of the drawing room before the young people discovered their danger. Mr. Williams, seeing no aid at hand, took Miss Craig in his arms and fought his way through the flames to a small veranda, where both were brought to the pavement by firemen. The engagement was announced about a year after the fire.

A MAD ELEPHANT.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24.—Gypsy, an elephant belonging to the Harris circus, became crazy about six miles from Valdosta and killed James O'Rourke, her keeper. The railroad train in which was the car containing the elephant, had been in a wreck at Tipton and the excitement had made the big brute especially nervous. At a small station not far from Valdosta, O'Rourke entered the car to quiet the animal. Immediately Gypsy seized the man and crushed his life out against the side of the car. The keeper had neglected to close the door of the car and the elephant escaped to the woods. A hunt was organized, and after many bullets had been fired into her brain Gypsy fell dead. O'Rourke's body was taken to Valdosta for burial.

A CODFISH QUESTION

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 19.—It is understood here that the Bond-Hay treaty includes green or partly cured codfish as well as dry or fully cured cod. It also gives a free entry into American markets of Newfoundland's crude minerals. American fishermen are granted equal privileges in the colonial waters with the resident fishers. American imports are also guaranteed equality of treatment with those of Canada, no preferential tariff being allowed. Canadian fish does not share in the benefits of reciprocity.

THE KAISER IN DANGER.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 20.—Emperor William, on his way to embark on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, lying in the Firth of Forth, arrived at Dalmeny this afternoon and was met by Lord Rosebery. As his majesty's carriage was leaving the station the horses attached to it became frightened at the waving of the colors of the detachment of the Black Watch forming the guard of honor, and shied. The postillions lost control of the horses and got mixed up in the crowd. An accident was averted only by the alertness of Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Hunter, who seized the horses' heads and managed to control them.

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The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says:

Voluntary increases in wages by some of the largest railway systems in the country bear eloquent testimony to the amount of business handled in the past and emphasizes the confidence of officials in continued heavy traffic. Moreover, by this addition of large sums to the purchasing power of railway employes there is assurance of a larger demand for all staple lines of merchandise. Temporarily, sales of seasonable lines of wearing apparel are retarded by mild weather, but this loss will be fully made up when low temperature becomes general. Preparations for holiday trade are on an unprecedented scale, especially at interior points. There is no relief as to the congestion of railway traffic, nor any immediate prospect of free movement at the points of most serious blockade. Coal freight is steadily gaining, and all railway earnings thus far reached for November exceed last year's by 5.9 per cent, and those of 1900 by 16.9 per cent.

Orders are now coming forward for iron and steel products that have been held back many months in expectation of an easier market. Instead of making concessions, however, producers ask premiums for early delivery and hesitate to accept contracts where material and fuel are not in sight. No relief is reported as to the movement of coke, nor is any anticipated for some time to come; in fact, one authority suggests that the situation will not be normal before April. Imports relieve some departments of the industry. Plans for constructive work are now increasing, and a very large tonnage of structural material will be required. As the present congestion is due to inadequate facilities, the most important inquiry is for railway equipment.

Heavy lines of dry goods and footwear need the stimulus of cold weather. A fairly steady demand is reported for staple cotton goods, but buyers are taking only for immediate requirements. Weakness in the raw material gave an easier tone to forward shipments, yet the margin between spot and distant deliveries is exceedingly narrow, while the moderate recovery in raw cotton quickly steadied the market for goods. Orders for spring shoes are coming forward freely, and there is supplementary buying of winter goods on a moderate scale. Retailers have much money tied up in rubber goods, for which there has been little demand. Both sole and upper leather are quiet, yet quotations are steady and belting butts are firmer. Foreign buying of hemlock sole is somewhat restricted. No concessions are obtained on hides except where new offerings are of inferior quality, although stocks have increased and the Western markets are quiet. Foreign dry hides are fully maintained in the local market, supplies being light.

Failures for the week numbered 206 in the United States against 218 last year, and 24 in Canada compared with 31 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 25.—Close.—Influenced by good weather in the northwest, lower cables and increased receipts, the wheat market opened considerably easier today. The opening slump ranged from 7/8@1c for December to 1/2c for May. The trading was rather light. Foreign advices seem to that we may look for a good demand from Germany, where the agricultural situation is very bad. The Russian shipments will decrease from now on, owing to the closing of the ports, which will all soon be locked in the icy grasp of Jack Frost. Minneapolis wires that the flour demand continues to take care of the grind. The forecast suggests showers for the middle west for Wednesday, also a few for the southwest. The northwest is assured of fair weather until Friday. Snow is scheduled to appear in the extreme north. Bradstreet's figures show the world's visible supply has increased 4,400,000 bushels. The state chemist of Indiana has issued a bulletin stating that damage from Hessian fly runs from 15 to 75 per cent. The primary receipts of wheat today, 16,260,000; last week, 1,252,000; last year, 1,468,000; shipments, 600,000; last week, 540,000; last year, 606,000. Thirty-two loads were reported for export. Cash wheat opened 1/2c lower at 78c; easing off later to 77 1/2c, receded back down to 78 1/2c after opening 7/8c to 1 1/4c lower at 78 3/4@80. May eased o fito 73 3/4c after opening 1/2c below at 80 1/4c. Cash closed 1/2c lower. December 1 1/8c lower and May 7/8c lower.

Heavy receipts, lower cables and sympathy with what caused an opening decline in corn. December lost 1/4c at 43 3/4c, selling later to 43 7/8c. May at 42 3/4c bid opened 1/4c lower, remaining steady. Bradstreet's figures indicate a decrease in the visible of 83,000. The primary receipts of today were 850,000; last week, 858,000; last year, 456,000; shipment 397,000; last week, 259,000; last year, 289,000. December closed unchanged and May 1/4c lower.

The oats trade was the same dull, featureless market as of old. Prices did not seem inclined to seek a lower level, but remained steady at yesterday's prices, 32 1/4c asked for December and 33 1/4c asked for May. At the close December was quoted unchanged and May 1/8c lower.

Rye was not particularly active this morning. Receipts were 600 bags, no shipments; last year, 670 bags; shipments, 386 bags. The opening was unchanged, but the market soon eased off with a 2 1/2c decline for both January and March, which were sold at 68.80 and 68.77 1/2, respectively. Late in the session business picked up a bit, but the tendency was at all times lower. At the close November was quoted 2 1/2c lower, January 2 1/4c lower and March unchanged. Estimated receipts of seed tomorrow, 75 bags. Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Nov. 24 Close.	Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	78	78	77 1/2	78	78 1/2
Dec.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/2	79 3/4
May	80 1/4	80 3/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	80 3/4
Corn—					
Dec.	43 3/4	44a	43 3/4	44a	44
May	42 3/4 b	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 3/4 b	43
Oats—					
Dec.	32 1/4 a	....	....	32 1/2	32 1/2 b
May	32 1/4 a	33	33	33	33 3/4
Clover Seed—					
Nov.	6.72 1/2	....	....	6.70b	6.72 1/2
Jan.	6.82 1/2	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.82 1/2
March	6.80	6.80	6.77 1/2	6.80	6.80
Rye—					
No. 2, 62c.					
Timothy—					
Prime, $1.75.					
Alsike—					
Prime, $8.50.					

CHICAGO.

Dec.	74 1/2	74 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/4 a	74 3/4 b
May	75 3/4	76	75 3/4	76 1/4 a	76 3/4
July	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4 b
Corn—					
Dec.	52 3/4	53 3/4	52 1/4	53	53 3/4 b
May	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 1/4 a	42 3/4 b
July	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 3/4 a	41 1/2
Oats—					
Dec.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4 3/4	31 1/4 3/4	31 1/4 3/4
May	32	32 1/4	31 7/8-2	32 1/4	32 1/4

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	80 1/4 a	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4 a	80 1/4 b
May	79 3/4	80	79 3/4 1/2	79 3/4 a	79 3/4 b
Corn—					
Dec.	59 3/4 a	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4
May	47 3/4 a	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 3/4 b

ST LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	68 3/4 b	68 3/4	68 1/4	68 1/4 a	68 3/4 a
May	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 3/4 b	73 3/4 b

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	72 3/4	72 1/4
May	....	....	....	74 0 1/4	73 3/4

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	72 1/4 b	74 1/2 b
May	....	....	....	74 1/2 b	74 1/2 b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Pork—					
Jan.	15.60	15.65	15.55	15.62	15.67
May	14.62	14.67-70	14.57	14.65-67	14.70
Lard—					
Dec.	9.82	9.85b	9.82	9.85	9.92
Jan.	9.37	9.40	9.35-37	9.35-37	9.42
May	8.70-72	8.72b	8.70	8.70-72	8.77
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.05	8.10	8.05	8.10a	8.12
May	7.80	7.87	7.80	7.87	7.90

Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Wheat has inclined toward weakness, but there has been liberal Armour buying and it has been sufficient to offset selling from other directions, poor cash demand, large primary receipts, and indifferent cables. Liverpool closed 3/4 to 1/2c lower and the spot Argentine wheat price was 1 1/2c lower. Minneapolis reported an increase in three days of 809,000 bu. There was heavy northwest selling, and some southwest selling. There was no seaboard demand for wheat here, but New York reported 40 loads for export. The Frisco situation was strong. Indiana reported fly damage to considerable extent.

The cash corn market has been weak for the low grades, off at least a cent for the new No. 4, and the old No. 2 corn is off to the December price. The cash feature has been the difficulty in selling the new No. 4. In the speculative market, there has been weakness in the near months and firmness finally in the May and July. Armour took May openly. Pringle and Harris took May. McReynolds, Bartlett-Frazier, Barrett and local people were the sellers. The weather is colder, but unsettled.

The cash oats demand is good and the sample market is fractionally higher. Eastern shippers say they can sell all they can get cars to hold. There is relatively strength to the December and apparently some demand for December from those who have May for sale.

Provisions have been quiet and some easier with lower hogs and the early dip in grain. There was selling of lard for foreign account. There has been a mixed trade by the packers, some buying, some selling, some changing and all on a small scale. Lard shipments very much under last year; meat shipments some under. Cash lard weak and November and December sympathizing.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 25.—Noon — Money on call steady at 4 1/4@4 1/2c. Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2@6 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $87.25@87.375 for demand and at $83.50@83.625 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, 484@484 1/2 and 488; commercial bills, 482.75@483.25; bar silver, 47 3/8; Mexican dollars, 37 1/2.

New York, Nov. 25.—Wall street,—Opening prices were slightly below yesterday's closing, and in the secondary transactions further losses were noted, reaching a point in St. Paul, and 1 1/2 in New York Central. Manhattan opened quiet and unchanged, but soon lost 3/4, and a similar decline was made in Amalgamated. Buying orders for the weak features caused an immediate rally. St. Paul and New York Central recovering fully, and Manhattan rising to 154 3/8, a gain over night of 1/8. The course of Colorado Fuel was watched with interest, owing to the recent peculiar developments in the fight for control. Its first price was 1/4 lower at 85 1/2; but it advanced swiftly to 91, reacted to 88, and became very feverish.

Fresh selling orders appeared later in the general list, causing sharp losses in many standard stocks. Manhattan sold down to 151 1/4, and Amalgamated, Reading, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island and Sugar lost from 1@1 1/4, with Reading the chief sufferer. Delaware & Hudson fell 2 3/4, and Lackawanna 5. Near 11 o'clock the market hardened a trifle, when Manhattan & St. Paul rallied to last night's figures.

The market backed and filled for a considerable time, but the general level was above the lowest, except for some of the Colorado and Southern and the Gould stocks, which were under pressure. Manhattan was then taken hold of and pushed up to 153 1/2, with a simultaneous rise to 158 in New York Central. Other stocks followed the lead of these shares, but recoveries were largely fractional. Monetary conditions received renewed prominence, owing to the continued firmness of sterling exchange, rates today holding at yesterday's high figure. The bond market at noon lost ground, with decided pressure against Wabash debenture B's.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 7/8	27 7/8
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	119 3/4	119 3/4	118 1/2	118 3/4
Atchison	83 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4
Atchison pfd.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 3/4	98
Am. Car & F. Co.